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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although the official report from Petrograd confines itself to the statement that the Russian advance in the Caucasus still continues, accompanied by the capture of prisoners and munitions, unofficial reports state that Erzerum is practically surrounded, and that a strong Russian column is advancing towards the Tigris valley with the object of forming a junction with the British forces operating in Mesopotamia. The Russian forces in Persia have been steadily advancing in a southwesterly direction for some time, and if the report of the advance on the Tigris valley from the direction of Erzerum and Lake Urumiah, where a Russian force is also operating, should prove well founded it would seem as if the Allies were endeavoring to form a line running roughly from the head of the Persian gulf, by way of Bagdad, to the Caucasus. The distances, however, to be covered are considerable and in any event no immediate achievement in this direction is to be expected.

Considerable activity continues to prevail in France and Belgium. Berlin reports that the ground gained by the Germans in the vicinity of Neuville remains in their hands. On the whole, however, artillery duels and mining operations are the only activities reported from all fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—The official statement from army headquarters yesterday says:

Fighting is continuing about the position conquered by us on and south of the road from Vimy to Neuville. A French attack was repulsed.

The position conquered by us south of the Somme extends to 3500 meters at a depth of 1000 meters. A total of 17 officers and 1270 men were made prisoners. Among these are several English. The French attempted a feeble counter-attack which was easily repulsed.

In the Champagne there have been lively artillery duels.

In the remainder of the front artillery activity has been retricted by unfavorable weather conditions. Toward evening the French directed a lively fire against the German front.

East of Pont-a-Mousson, in the Woevre district, a French infantry advance was repulsed.

Sunday—Saturday's statement from army headquarters says:

To the northeast of the farm of La Folie, northeast of Neuville, German troops stormed 1500 yards of the French trenches, taking 237 men, including one officer, and capturing nine machine guns.

Several French attacks against the position near Neuville, recently taken by the Germans, broke down, but the French succeeded in occupying the second mine crater.

In the western section of St. Lauren, near Arras, the Germans stormed and took from the French a group of houses and captured a suspension bridge.

Further to the south of Lihons a German reconnoitering detachment advanced until it reached the second line of the French, took several prisoners and returned without loss to its former position.

On Combres heights a French mine did only slight damage to the advanced German trenches. The French were forced to withdraw after making an attempt to occupy the crater. The French losses were heavy.

Only slight damage was done in the French air attack against Freiburg on the night of Jan. 22, one soldier and two civilians being injured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Irak front: In the environs of Felabie we completely destroyed a

(Continued on page nine, column five)

BULGARIA FREES ALLIES' OFFICIALS AND IS REWARDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland—Intervention of the Netherlands government has led to Bulgaria releasing and reinstating officials of the French and British legations arrested at Sofia recently. In return, France will release and conduct to the Swiss frontier the Bulgarian consular staff arrested at Salonica while the custodian of the Bulgarian legation at Paris will be freed and reinstated at the legation.

MINISTRY CHANGES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Colonel Mentz has been appointed minister of lands and Sir Meiring Beck, minister of posts and telegraphs. Sir Thomas Watt remains minister of public work and takes also the portfolio of minister of interior.

NO NEWS OF APPAM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England—No news has been received of the steamer Appam.

DURHAM MINERS SHOW MAJORITY FOR COMPULSION

Ballot on Military Service Act Gives Result of 34,715 Votes for Bill—26,819 Against

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEWCASTLE, England—The Durham miners' ballot on the military service act resulted in 34,715 votes for the bill to 26,819 against.

M. SAZONOFF ON THE POSITION OF RUSSIA IN WAR

Balkan Solution to Come After War—Relations With Sweden and Rumania Satisfactory—End to War Expected Soon

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia—In an interview given to Petrograd journalists, M. Sazonoff said the unfortunate situation in the western part of the Balkans was not decisive because the future of the Balkan countries was related to that of the Allies. The Balkan question would find its solution after the war, and the trials of Serbia and Montenegro would end with the Allies' common triumph.

Regarding Greece, M. Sazonoff said the country was maintaining neutrality, whether voluntary or not being another question. They must hope a proper view of its interests would prevent the Hellenic government attempting a policy hostile to the entente.

Their relations with Rumania were perfectly satisfactory and remained amicable, despite the extraordinary efforts of the central powers to attract Rumania. All their enemies promised Rumania, however, was what belonged to some one else.

The Russo-Swedish relations improved steadily and while Sweden might feel the need of taking measures for defense of her frontiers, they could declare categorically she would not have to defend them against Russia, and on this side her frontiers were perfectly secure.

Referring to blockade questions, M. Sazonoff said though Germany was enjoying great good will in Sweden she was less careful about her naval measures than Great Britain, sinking neutral vessels without mercy, often including those of Sweden and then making profuse excuses which did not repair the harm done.

After approving the coming visit of Russian deputies to England, M. Sazonoff said the Austro-German attempts to secure a separate peace were so badly conceived it was impossible to say they were declined. They simply took no notice of them. No allied state could put up separate peace because such an act would be equivalent to the destruction of its international situation and consequently to its political future.

The struggle, therefore, would be continued to the end, for it was indispensable to create conditions enabling all states to organize their political and national life independently of the caprices and ambitions of the Central Powers.

M. Sazonoff said he did not think the war would last much longer, since Germany for financial reasons would be the first to give in, but nevertheless they must continue to make intense preparations for a summer campaign.

AMERICAN LINER COLLIDES WITH SAILING VESSEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England—The American liner Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, collided on Saturday, south of Carnarvon bay, with a sailing ship. The Philadelphia returned to Liverpool and will proceed when repaired. The passengers were uninjured.

SIR PERCY LAKE WITH RELIEF EXPEDITION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake, who recently took over the supreme command of the British forces in Mesopotamia, succeeding Gen. Sir John Eccles Nixon, has, according to an official announcement, joined the relief expedition under General Aylmer at Wadi. He reports that the weather conditions continue unfavorable and the whole country is deep in mud, making the movement of troops very difficult.

FORWARD TO REAPPEAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland — The Forward Printing & Publishing Company, having undertaken not to issue matter calculated to prejudice military interests, the Forward will resume publication on Friday next.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the handing down of decisions today the supreme court of the United States adjourned until Feb. 21.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York)

Theodore Roosevelt

NECESSITY FOR ALLIES OCCUPYING GREEK POINT SEEN

Entente Legations Affirm Athens Competent to Decide Army Mobilization Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Monday — The entente legations have issued a communication to the Athens press stating that to forestall all misunderstandings about statements published to the effect that maintenance of Greek mobilization is demanded by the entente powers, the allied legations have been authorized to declare that in the opinion of their governments Greece alone is competent, having exclusive regard to her own interests, to decide whether she will maintain or not her army under mobilization in the present circumstances or in view of the probable evolution of events.

Admiral Gausset officially notified General Moschopoulos, the Greek commander, by letter, of the occupation of Kara Bunin point, stating that the recent attack on a British transport within the three miles limit in the gulf of Salonica rendered necessary the establishment of an observation and defense station at Kara Bunin fort and elsewhere.

BRANDEIS' NAME BEFORE COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate judiciary committee today met and referred the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be an associate justice of the supreme court to a Senate committee consisting of Senators Chilton, Fletcher, Walsh, Clark of Wyoming and Cummins. This sub-committee is thought to be favorable to Mr. Brandeis' confirmation. Senator Fletcher said he would call the sub-committee together promptly, but that the time of action would depend on the attitude of the other four members.

The Massachusetts senators will not unusually bestir themselves in the Brandeis matter, they will leave that to other senators. They have been surprised to receive very few letters on the subject as they anticipated a heavy mail from home about the nomination.

WAR LOANS REPORT ISSUED IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The second report of the committee on war loans for the small investor with Mr. Montagu as chairman, is now published. The chief recommendations are the organization of an extensive scale of the voluntary saving association; adoption of the installment scheme whereby the present depositor of 15s. 6d. is entitled to £1 five years later; appointment of a committee for propaganda work and to devise model schemes. The committee does not favor a compulsory loan.

CLOSE WATCH ORDERED FOR K-5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The navy department today ordered officers at St. Augustine, where there is a powerful wireless plant, to keep a close watch for the K-5, which is reported missing. The submarine, if it is making for Key West, should pass St. Augustine early tonight. All along the Florida keys a close watch will be kept.

SIR C. MARKHAM PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—Sir Clements Markham, the famous geographer, passed away yesterday.

MORAL TO SEND MUNITIONS TO FREE BELGIUM

So Declares Theodore Roosevelt in Brooklyn Address—Dwells on Failure to Hold Germany to Strict Accountability

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt discussed "Promise and Performance in International Relations" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn Sunday night. The former President's address, in part, was as follows:

"In private life no human being thinks it to the credit of any man that he makes a promise unless the promise is kept. But when we deal with nations instead of individuals, a large number of reasonably well disposed people loudly take the view that the promise is itself meritorious and that the keeping of it is something wholly irrelevant. A treaty is merely a promise. If it is evident when made that it cannot or ought not to be kept, then those making the treaty are self-evidently either wicked or foolish. If it can be kept, but nevertheless is not kept, those who fail to keep it are guilty of dishonorable conduct."

Taking up the question of American export of munitions to the belligerents, he declared:

"It is immoral to export munitions or materials out of which munitions can be made, in order to prevent Belgium from freeing herself. It is highly moral to export munitions which will help Belgium to free herself. It is an act of gross infamy on the part of this government and this people to take any step which will help the wrongdoer against the wronged, and such a step would be taken if we imposed an embargo in the interest of Germany against the Allies.

"A year ago this government notified Germany that it would hold her to a strict accountability if she sunk pas-

(Continued on page five, column four)

ANDREW FISHER NOW IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher arrived in London yesterday to take up his appointment as high commissioner for Australia.

Speaking to press representatives, Mr. Fisher said the policy of the commonwealth government, he was authorized to state, would be to carry out in its integrity the pledge made on behalf of the commonwealth in the early days of the war to give Britain all possible assistance without conditions or questions.

DECISION ASKED IN DAESCHE CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government today asked the supreme court to dismiss or affirm the appeal of Paul Daesche, indicted in New York and New Jersey for conspiring to destroy vessels and cargoes. Daesche is under $25,000 bond pending his appeal from a denial of a writ of habeas corpus. His case is one of the so-called pro-German conspiracy cases.

ST. LOUIS CHARTER RULED INVALID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A provision of the charter of St. Louis fixing methods of assessment for paving districts was nullified as invalid by the supreme court today.

MORE FARMING OBJECT OF BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

Two Measures Urged by Massachusetts Homestead Commission Give Authority to Acquire Land and Further Instruction

Two acts of the Legislature are sought by the Massachusetts homestead commission to develop further the movement for popular instruction in agriculture and the settlement of certain city families in the agricultural sections of the state. The commissioners ask for authority to acquire land to provide homes for citizens and that cities and towns be empowered to furnish agricultural instruction to persons desiring it.

The second measure is considered necessary in order that families moved from cities to the proposed homestead sites furnished by the state shall be prepared to work their land intelligently.

In this connection the commissioners say in their recommendations to the present Legislature: "The commission apprehends that great waste would result, and possibly danger to the homestead movement might arise, if any persons inexperienced in the care and management of the soil were put in possession of 'small houses and plots of ground,' as contemplated in the act under which the homestead commission was created. The successful practice of agriculture, even in a small way, is an art to be acquired. The failure of inexperienced persons to make a profit from land is one of the reasons for a certain amount of doubt as to the success of a homestead movement.

"Yet it is vital to the progress and well-being of the commonwealth that all who desire to get nearer to the soil, whether for a more wholesome environment for themselves and their families, or for a profitable employment for spare time, or for the means of a livelihood, should have opportunity to do so. Only a few, however, of those who desire such an opportunity are equipped with the knowledge and experience requisite for success. The sensible and logical proposition in relation to the 'back-to-the-soil' movement seems to be to teach those who want to go back how to make a living there. This would remove one chief obstacle from the path of those who might return to the soil.

"Every family group and every individual who think they would like to learn to practice agriculture should have the opportunity. If such an opportunity can be given with little or no cost to the community or commonwealth, and possibly with financial advantage to the learner, it is a costly mistake to withhold it. The problem thus becomes largely an educational one. It is necessary that we provide for city dwellers opportunity to learn agriculture."

Relative to the bill for agricultural instruction, the commissioners make the following comment: "The purpose of the bill recommended is to give to persons, or family groups, the opportunity of learning some practical phase of agriculture, so that as many as are willing may be equipped to make the most profitable use of a suburban or rural home. If enacted by the Legislature, the bill would take effect in a city or town only after a favorable vote by the citizens. Provision is made in section two for thorough publicity, and proceedings may stop at once if no great local demand is shown for the proposed instruction. Even with publicity, a favorable vote and a public demand, the whole matter is left, by section four, in the discretion of the local school committee, subject to the approval and supervision of the state board of education."

Some interesting figures have been compiled by the homestead commission regarding the vacant land in the cities of the state which could be used by the authorities in teaching agriculture. In Boston, for instance, there are said to be 7927 acres of vacant land, much of which, the commission believes, could be leased or borrowed for the agricultural work. It was found that the total of occupied land was not much greater, being about 8751 acres.

Vacant land by wards is given by the commission as follows: Wards: One, 245;

(Continued on page seven, column three)

ZEPPELIN DROPS BOMBS ON THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Paris Attacked by Hostile Aircraft—Guns and Aeroplanes Fire on the Zeppelin

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Paris shortly after 10 o'clock last night and was attacked by guns and aeroplanes.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE FIGURES IN BIG TRADE

Eben D. Jordan Transfers Interest in Costly Property and Takes Title to New Niles Building as Part of Deal

Papers were passed at Suffolk registry today whereby Eben Jordan takes over the Niles building, a new commercial property on School street, and conveys to J. Murray Howe, together with J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling as joint owners, the Boston opera house on Huntington avenue, the Park riding school on Ipswich street, the Regent garage on Lansdowne street and a large tract of land on Huntington avenue, Opera street and St. Stephen street, opposite the opera house.

The total assessed value of all of these properties is between $850,000 and $900,000; the cost to the owner, together with the accessories first and last supplied to the opera house, has been fully $2,000,000.

The sale will not affect any of the advertised performances, such as the Russian ballet which is now playing an engagement there, or the season of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, to be given in the spring, as the building is subject to a lease which still has some time to run.

The purchasers who take over these four properties, convey to Mr. Jordan the new Niles building on School street. This property consists of a mercantile building covering 15,200 square feet of land on the corner of School street and City Hall avenue, next to the city hall. The building has just been completed from plans of C. Howard Walker, architect, and is already largely rented and occupied by various retail firms on the lower floors. There are five stories of offices above also in good part tenanted. Mr. Jordan will hold this property as an investment.

The parcel of land opposite the theater on Opera street, Huntington avenue and St. Stephen streets, contains about 34,000 square feet, and is valued by the assessors for $136,500.

The Park Riding school on Ipswich street is a well-known structure to all horse lovers. It covers about three quarters of an acre, with a four-story stable at the end, and a high arena for riding in the center, and living rooms and offices at the eastern end. This property is assessed by the city for $166,000. It is under lease for several years.

Regent Garage, adjoins the Riding School on the west, and covers about half an acre. Like the other properties it is sold subject to a lease. The city's valuation of this parcel is $75,000.

While the terms of the transfers are private, it is known that a very large sum of money passed in the transaction in addition to the real estate. John W. Dunlop and Stephen W. Sleeper of 31 Milk street were the brokers in all of the transactions, the whole forming one of the largest deals in the form of actual exchange ever carried out in Boston.

Completed at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, the Boston opera house had its opening on the evening of Nov. 8, 1909. It was built and equipped at the expense of Eben D. Jordan, who appreciated a demand in Boston for an adequate building in which grand opera could be produced at its best. Mr. Jordan was aided by numerous citizens in the organization of the Boston opera company.

The corner stone of the structure was laid in the late fall of 1908 by Mr. Jor-

(Continued on page seven, column seven)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance .....Pages 14-15
Stock market quotations
Texas cotton conditions
Effect of New Zealand wool embargo
Weather report
Children's Page.....Page 8
European War—
Bulgaria frees Allies officials..... 1
Durham miners for compulsion..... 1
Official war reports..... 1
Russian position in war..... 1
Zeppelin attack on Paris..... 1
British recruiting campaign..... 2
Editorials .....Page 18
Egypt and the Senussi
Plain language on waterways
Philippines as an asset
Progressive Republicans organize
Cuban responsibility
Antivari and Dulcigno
Notes and comments
General News—
Eben D. Jordan sells Boston opera house 1
Agricultural instruction 1
Col. Roosevelt speaks at Brooklyn..... 1
President's preparedness tour..... 1
Steamer Philadelphia in collision..... 1
Canon Masterman on peace..... 2
Indian irrigation project..... 3
Enthusiasm for state's extension schools 5
Street commission to hold semaphore hearing 5
South American return-visits planned.. 5
"Engineers' night" at Boston City Club 6
Observe centennial of General Banks.. 6
Publication of court news..... 7
City council plans much work today.. 9
Money order system survey..... 9
Jewish hardships in war zone.....10
Music .....Page 4
Josef Hofmann in piano recital in New York
Eddy Brown in violin recital
Louis Graveure in song recital
Fritz Kreisler in Sunday concert
Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings.....Page 10
South and Central American Affairs..Page 13
Chileno-Peruvian diplomatic relations
Land mortgage inquiry in Argentina
Special Articles—
Neighborhood houses..... 4
Sir Ian Hamilton's Dardanelles dispatch, Part I..... 6
The armor barons—IV..... 6
Lake Quinsigamond to be bridged.... 9
Sporting .....Page 16
Boston A. A. indoor track meet
Chess masters tournament
Western Conference basketball results
Theaters .....Page 4
Notes of the theater in America
"The Greatest Nation" in Washington
The Home Forum.....Page 17
The art of conversation
Transitional qualities

DEFENSE PLEAS SPREAD AFAR BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Calls People to Preparedness Campaign in Middle Western Cities — Cleveland Speech Impresses Congressmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The country is witnessing a spectacle unparalleled in its history. Its President is on a tour of the middle West warning the people of dangers which he says are imminent, and appealing to them on behalf of preparedness to meet these dangers, which he declares may beset the nation at any time. His speech at Cleveland Saturday has served to arouse a feeling of apprehension in the national capital, and its influence is expected to appear in both houses of Congress to some extent when they assemble today.

The sudden change of attitude on the part of the President is most noticeable to observers here. Heretofore uniformly reserved and taciturn, keeping his counsel at all times even under the stress of great events, he has suddenly burst from the White House and is making a Paul Revere dash across the country summoning the minute men of preparedness and taking the people into his confidence concerning this country's situation due to the war, as he never has done before.

The public is already familiar with the status of the Lusitania case. If the Berlin foreign office can find a way to satisfy the demands of the United States without incurring popular opposition in Germany there is every reason to believe it will do so, in order to leave its hands free for certain enterprises which it understands would be impossible if any break with the United States were to take place. Colonel House is in Berlin, and Count Bernstorff is in New York awaiting an answer from his government to the latest proposal of the United States.

There is no truth in the statement that Germany has been given until Feb. 5 to make the disavowal on which this country insists. No time limit, which would be an ultimatum, has been set, but it is understood this country is seeking to bring the negotiations, which have extended over a period of nine months, to a conclusion. The Lusitania case itself has been placed by the press and public in the foreground of the dark picture drawn by the President. It was not placed there by him. The feeling of apprehension has been intensified. The inference has been drawn from his words that the dangers which confront the country are due to the possible failure of the Lusitania negotiations, and they still may be due in part to that incident. This inference is quite natural,

(Continued on page seven, column one)

CROWDS CHEERING THE PRESIDENT ALONG THE WAY

Government Ownership of Munitions Plants Advocated in His Short Speech at Racine, Wis.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL, WAUKEGAN, Ill.—A crowd was at the Waukegan station today when President Wilson's special train arrived shortly before 11 o'clock, en route to Milwaukee. There was so much cheering that the President could not be heard for several minutes.

"I am not on a holiday errand," President Wilson said from the platform. "I have felt it absolutely necessary to tell my friends the need of national defense. I will go forward on my errand with more encouragement as a result of your reception."

Hundreds of children stood on the station platforms and waved flags as the train sped by other towns.

RACINE, Wis.—President Wilson, in addresses before several thousand persons here today, advocated government manufacture of all munitions.

"I, for my part," he said, "have all along advocated and always shall advocate that the government, so far as possible, manufacture these things (war supplies) for itself, in order that at any rate it may control the prices at which these articles will be sold to the government. It is not necessary for us to protect ourselves against those who would make money out of the necessities of the nation. There are adequate means of defending ourselves and we will use these means.

"But," he added, "I do not believe the impulse for preparedness comes from these sources.

"There are some things being said that I hope you will not believe," the President continued. "Do not allow yourselves to be misled. Anything that the government does is going to make money for somebody, but the impulse comes from men disinterested, men who know the actual circumstances of the country and who know these things are immediately necessary."

All along the route, at each point where a stop was made, he was forced to wait several minutes before he could begin to speak. Thousands of children were in the throngs that greeted him.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

FIGURES GIVEN ON RESULT OF RECRUITING PLAN

Lord Derby's Third Report Deals With Canvassing Period for Group System

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—As already mentioned in cable dispatches, Lord Derby's recruiting reports were in the hands of the public on the day of the reassembling of Parliament. In his third report, dealing with the figures of the canvassing period for the group system, Oct. 23 to Dec. 15, (the second was eliminated as being superseded by the third) Lord Derby says:

Large as are the figures, I am afraid that on analysis they do not prove as satisfactory as I could have wished. Owing to the great rush of recruits it was impossible in many cases to have more than a most perfunctory medical examination, and the number of men who will be rejected when the various groups are called up and are subject to a proper examination must be very large, the number of men actually unexamined being 925,445. This total includes both "starred" and "unstarred" men.

For the same reason, the great rush of recruits, I fear there may be many instances where men have not been noted as being "starred," "badged," or belonging to "reserved" occupations, and a deduction must be made on this account. Lastly, there are many who will come under the heading of being indispensable, men who are the only sons of widows, sole support of a family, and so forth.

My calculations for these necessary deductions have been submitted to Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, superintendent of statistics at the general register office, and the following tables are now presented in accordance with his recommendations. The percentages of deductions are my own. They must of necessity be only estimates, but they have been arrived at upon the best information available.

SINGLE MEN ATTESTED	
Total number single men attested.	840,000
Of these the number starred was..	312,067
The number of unstarred single men attested was therefore ...	527,933
For final rejection as medically unfit a number of unstarred men have not been examined, say....	*260,000
Balance	267,933
Deduct 10 per cent "badged" and "reserved"	*26,793
Balance	241,140
Deduct 10 per cent "indispensable"	*24,114
Balance	217,026
As shown above, it is estimated that of the unstarred single men attested those not examined as to medical fitness numbered	*260,000
Deduct 10 per cent "badged" and "reserved"	*26,000
Balance	234,000
Deduct 10 per cent "indispensable"	*23,400
Balance	210,600
Deduct 40 per cent unfit	*84,240
Balance	126,360
Estimated net number available of single men attested	343,386
MARRIED MEN ATTESTED	
Total number of married men attested	1,344,979
Of these the number starred was..	449,808
The number of unstarred married men attested was therefore	895,171
For final rejection as medically unfit a number of unstarred men have not been examined, say....	*445,000
Balance	450,171
Deduct 15 per cent "badged" and "reserved"	*67,526
Balance	382,645
Deduct 20 per cent "indispensable"	*76,529
Balance	306,116
As shown above, it is estimated that of the unstarred married men attested, those not examined as to medical fitness numbered..	*445,000
Deduct 15 per cent "badged" and "reserved"	*66,750
Balance	378,250
Deduct 20 per cent "indispensable"	*75,650
Balance	302,600
Deduct 40 per cent unfit.....	*121,040
Balance	181,560
Estimated net number available of married men attested	487,676

The figures marked * are estimates only.

There are probably more married men than single men who are in reserved occupations, and certainly amongst the indispensable class. I have increased considerably the percentage of deductions in both these cases.

But, as in the former report, I must again draw attention to the fact that the men in the married groups can only be assumed to be available if the prime minister's pledge to them has been redeemed by the single men attesting in such numbers as to leave only a negligible quantity unaccounted for.

On comparing the above figures it will be seen that of the 2,179,231 single men available, only 1,150,000 have been accounted for, leaving a residue unaccounted for of 1,029,231. Deducting the number of starred men who have attested, 312,067, from the total number of starred single men, 690,138, leaves 378,071 starred men. If we deduct this figure from 1,029,231 (the remainder of single men left who have not offered themselves) it shows a total of 651,160 unstarred single men unaccounted for. This is far from being a negligible quantity, and, in the circumstances, I am very distinctly of opinion that in order to redeem the pledge mentioned above it will not be possible to hold married men to their attestation unless and until the services of single men have been obtained by other means, the present system having failed to bring them to the colors.

I have been at some pains to ascertain the feeling of the country, and I am convinced that not only must faith be kept with the married men in accordance with the prime minister's pledge, but more than that; in my opinion some steps must be taken to replace, as far as possible, the single men now starred, or engaged in reserved occupations, by older and married men, even if these men have to a certain extent to be drawn from the ranks of those already serving. Especially does this apply to those who have joined these occupations since the date of the royal assent to the national registration act. This applies, though naturally in a minor degree, to munition workers.

There is another point to which I would most earnestly ask the government to give consideration. I have already drawn attention in my previous report to the detrimental effect that the issue from time to time of lists of "reserved" occupations has had on recruiting. Even since that report was written further and lengthy lists have been issued. I do not presume to state what are or are not industries indispensable to this country, but if there is to be any further reservation of occupations it is quite clear that the figures I have given above must be subject to a reduction, and I cannot help hoping that there should be some finality to the issue of these lists.

Before concluding, it might be interesting to give one or two features of the campaign. The figures given refer only to recruits received between Oct. 23 and Dec. 15, but as I have been in my present office since Oct. 11 I include recruits for immediate enlistment from that date to Sunday, Dec. 19, inclusive, and I also include belated returns of men (61,651) taken in the group system. It has not, however, been possible to allot these latter accurately as between single or married: the majority appear to be men in starred occupations. During that time there have been taken for the army as follows:

Immediate enlistment	275,031
Attestation in groups	2,246,630
A gross total of.....	2,521,661

Some of the figures of the take of recruits under the group system for particular days may also be of interest:

On Friday, Dec. 10, we took	193,527
On Saturday, Dec. 11, we took.....	336,075
On Sunday, Dec. 12, we took	225,258
On Monday, Dec. 13, we took	215,618
Or a total in the four days of...	1,070,478

In order, however, to get at the number of men who have offered themselves, it is necessary to add to the above figures those who have been definitely rejected on medical grounds, viz., 428,853. This shows that a total of 2,950,514 men have shown their willingness to serve their country, provided they were able to be spared from their employment and could be accepted as medically suitable. There will be additions to make to these numbers, slight, but very significant. In foreign towns where there are English communities, men have banded themselves together to come under the group system. Men have written from Hong Kong, Rhodesia, Cadiz, California, offering to come home to be attested for army reserve (section B.)

OCT. 23 to DEC. 15, 1915 (Inclusive)

	Single	Married
*Men of military age ...	2,179,231	2,832,210
Number starred	690,138	915,491
†Number of men enlisted	108,000	112,421
‡Number of men attested	840,000	1,344,979
†Number of men rejected	207,000	221,853
Total	1,150,000	1,679,253
Men of military age	2,179,231	2,832,210
Presenting themselves ..	1,150,000	1,679,253
Number remaining	1,029,231	1,152,947
T'l starred men attested.	312,067	449,808
No. unstarred men att'd..	527,933	895,171

*Men who joined His Majesty's army between Aug. 15 and Oct. 23, 1915, are excluded from these figures.

†Whilst total is based on actual records the distribution as between single and married is only an estimate, but may be taken as substantially accurate.

‡Actual records.

Grand total of military age	5,011,441
Total attested, enlisted and rejected	2,829,263
Total number remaining	2,182,178

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View of the harbor, Genoa

CALCUTTA REVENUE AFFECTED BY WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—In a communication to the government the port commissioners of Calcutta point out that the war has adversely affected their revenue in a new way. The existing Indian ports act lays down that vessels in government service are exempt from port dues. When the act was passed it appears to have been taken for granted that this only applied to war vessels and troopships. During the present war, however, the government has been chartering vessels wholesale for the transport of stores, horses, and so forth. In the ordinary course these would all have been carried by private enterprise, and would, of course, have been liable to Calcutta's not inconsiderable port dues. As the government has taken these responsibilities upon itself, however, such vessels must now be looked upon as in government service, and are accordingly exempt from all port dues. The result has been a heavy loss of revenue to the port trust, and the commissioners have now addressed the government urging that this obviously unanticipated handicap should be removed. They point out that, as things stand, a large number of vessels in the service of government are free to use the port, making no return to it, and that, apart from the unfairness of permitting so considerable a number of vessels to escape the dues, the net result is to increase the burden upon other interests which are already hard hit by the war.

AUSTRALIAN LAND SETTLEMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia — The policy of the South Australian government in repurchasing large estates has resulted in the settlement of a considerable area of splendid agricultural country in different parts of the state. The surveyor-general, in his report for the year ended June 30, 1915, writes that since the closer settlement act of 1897 was passed, an area of 653,557 acres has been acquired by the government; at a cost of £2,063,401. During the last financial year three estates, aggregating 19,926 acres, were purchased for £87,669, and some of this has already been allotted. The area of repurchased lands held by settlers on June 30, 1915, was 537,819 acres. These lands are held under 1835 leases and agreements, the annual payments in connection with which amount to £82,382. The law with respect to the purchase of closer settlement lands was altered by an act in 1914 under which the term of agreements to purchase was extended to 64 years on such estates as the commissioner of crown lands approves. This power has been exercised in regard to many of the repurchased properties, and has liberalized the already easy terms under which these crown lands may be taken up. The success of the closer settlement scheme is seen in the fact that whereas the population on the areas at the time of repurchase did not exceed 500, it is estimated that 5321 persons are now receiving a livelihood therefrom.

WIDER ROADS IN BIRMINGHAM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—It has been decided by the Birmingham public works committee that in future all main arterial roads shall have a minimum width of 108 feet, and that all existing roads of that description, whenever reconstructed, shall be enlarged to that width. Secondary roads are to have a minimum width of 65 feet.

GERMAN PETITION FOR PEACE TERMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROTTERDAM, Holland—The Netherlands war council has issued the text of a petition recently addressed to the imperial chancellor and all the members of the Reichstag by the German Peace Society urging that an official declaration should be made outlining the conditions on which Germany would be prepared to enter upon peace negotiations.

The communication argues that, whereas two months ago military operations were in progress from which each of the hostile parties hoped for a favorable result, these are now ended, and the prospect of any great change in the present military situation is only very distant. Meanwhile the possibility of such a change is so uncertain and would demand such great sacrifices that there are sound reasons for abandoning the attempt, and ending the war. The German Peace Society, it continued, was aware that it would not be possible for the chancellor to formulate any detailed conditions, but it considered that he might make two declarations that would serve to clear the way for further conversations: namely, first that Germany intended to respect the independence of small nations, and secondly that she would be in the foremost ranks of the nations in trying to obtain a development of international rights for the prevention of fresh wars.

The declaration as to the recognition of the rights of small nations was already demanded, it insisted, by the military situation. At the moment Germany was undoubtedly in the strongest position from the military point of view, but it could not be said that the enemy had been conquered. There could, therefore, be no question of imposing terms on a defeated enemy. Hence the military situation demanded the abandonment of annexationist aims, and other considerations pointed with the greatest emphasis to the same conclusion. The introduction of alien elements into the German empire, for instance, would be a weakening of national unity, and would lead to a war of revenge, while the German people would be placed outside the pale of those who loved peace. Annexation, moreover, would be a breach of the inviolable rights of small nations, which must be respected by all sides.

With regard to the second part of the proposed declaration the petitioners considered that it would be a great privilege for the German government to serve international interests in such a way, for a reformation of international rights was the best guarantee of the durability of a future peace. Germany, they added, has a vital interest in the conclusion of treaties and in the establishment of international institutions by which the world would be guaranteed against an outbreak of new wars.

INCREASED COST OF PRINTING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as representing the printing industry, issued recently to buyers of printing an intimation of the constantly increasing cost of production and the difficulties attending on giving estimates, owing to the uncertainty in prices of materials, paper in some instances having advanced 100 per cent, and of the fact that the present shortage of labor and increasing scarcity render it necessary to advance prices. They request that, so far as possible, consumers of print should refrain from asking for estimates and should allow longer time for the execution of orders. The printing trade, it may be noted, has not been scheduled as a reserved occupation and therefore the scarcity of labor will probably be increased by the calling up of attested men under the group system.

TRADE AT PORT OF GENOA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—According to the report presented to the harbor authorities of Genoa, 7,398,247 tons of goods have been handled at the port from Jan. 1, 1915, to Dec. 28, this being an increase of 506,928 tons over the amount handled during the corresponding period of the preceding year, while the figure of 1913 will probably be reached, if not surpassed. This fact is considered highly satisfactory considering the abnormal state of Genoa harbor, and would not have been possible if depots had not been acquired at Sampierdarena, Ricot, Rossiglione, Arquata, novi, Voghera, Milan, Santa Margherita, and other places. By utilizing to the utmost advantage all the machinery, boats, water areas, landing stages, open spaces and sheds available, more work has been effected along the quays of Genoa harbor than in any other port of the world. Nevertheless, scores of steamers have to wait their turn at the landing stage, and scores of others are sent to different ports by ministerial orders. To improve the situation the balance must be adjusted and as far as possible maintained between the cargoes discharged and their further transit. The proper balance has been attained with regard to military supplies and goods for the civil authorities, and for private commerce the trucks have been distributed according to tonnage.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps has received the following information with regard to the Italian intervention in the Balkans from a correspondent in Milan: The Italian press has not so far been authorized to dispatch correspondents with the Italian expeditionary corps to Albania, neither have any details regarding the organization of aid for the Serbian army been forthcoming. A journalist who was in Albania before the arrival of the Italian contingents has sent the following details to the Gazzetta di Venezia. When the Italians arrived in Albania they were met with enormous difficulties, roads being practically non existent. A section of the troops took a fortnight to cover the distance between Durazzo and Valona. As the crow flies, it is not more than about 100 kilometers, but they had to make the road as they went. For some considerable time the Albanian authorities have not troubled about their communications: the dikes had been allowed to crumble and the low-lying plains were inundated. Not only did the Italians have to improvise bridges across the three rivers which flow into the Adriatic between Valona and Durazzo, but they were obliged to construct a raised highway which, across the inundated plain, has the appearance of an interminable bridge. Enormous quantities of foodstuffs, sent by the allied powers, arrive daily in the Albanian ports, but the Italian military authorities have very great difficulties to contend with in transporting both food and munitions across to the Serbian army.

BUTTER CARDS FOR SAXONY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DRESDEN, Germany — Butter cards were introduced into Saxony on Jan. 10. Each individual is to be allowed a quarter of a pound of butter a week, but this does not mean that he has a right to demand that quantity, as communities have the power of restricting the supply according to circumstances. In shops butter may only be bought for the current week, and in places where butter is being sold at different prices, the less well-to-do families, and especially people with more than three children are to be given the preference with regard to the purchase of the cheaper sorts. Butter cards are distributed only in exchange for a written declaration that the recipient is not procuring butter from outside Saxony, and all dealers are to keep a careful account of the quantities that pass through their hands.

TREATY OF PEACE TO COME MUST BE BASED ON JUSTICE

Canon Masterman Says Children Should Test Every Act by Asking Themselves 'Is it Just?'

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Canon J. H. B. Masterman at the annual meeting of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland at the University of London, delivered the presidential address, the subject of which was "Education as a Factor of International Peace." The spirit that breathed through "Rule Britannia," Canon Masterman said, was corrected in the national life of the English by their sense of humor and self-criticism. A nation such as Germany that lacked humor and was incapable in consequence of effective self-criticism could not indulge in national arrogance without danger to itself. Education had shown itself capable, in unscrupulous hands, of producing one of the most colossal catastrophes of history. The question was how this danger was to be averted in the future; how education could be made to serve the cause of peace instead of the cause of war. The first lesson they might learn was that education must never be allowed to become a mere instrument in the hands of the state.

There could be no real progress in education unless they formed a clearer idea than they had at present of the object they had in view. With regard to education in England, its results were not proportioned to the cost and effort they involved. The idea hatched by German professors that war was the normal activity of state life was held by very few English people. Their view was that the degree to which any nation regarded war as abnormal was a very fair test of its standard of civilization. They must, therefore, mobilize the forces of education in the interest of international peace as effectively and earnestly as the German oligarchy had mobilized them in the interest of international conflict. After the war he would like to see an international conference at which all the allied nations should be represented, for the purpose of considering how to cooperate in maintaining the fellowship which war has established. At such a conference the place of education in the campaign of good will among the nations would naturally be discussed. It would soon become clear that misunderstandings arose largely from lack of adequate knowledge and from false conceptions of national honor, as, for example, that preposterous idea that it was derogatory for a large state to concede anything to a small state. It would also become clear that no true peace could be founded on injustice.

The history of other nations had been far too often crowded out of their school curriculum, or, if taught at all, from too English a standpoint. Even in their secondary schools children knew very little of any country but their own. In the future there would be no excuse for such ignorance. Their children must be taught that the British empire was one member of a fellowship of peoples. In the textbooks history was written far too predominantly from the military standpoint. The economic interdependence of nations, the mutual indebtedness of nations in the region of thought, were not adequately explained. The result was the impression left on the minds of children that rivalry and mutual distrust was the normal atmosphere of international relations. Superficially, no doubt, that conclusion was justified by the facts of history, but superficiality was precisely one of those vices of human thought that history existed to correct. For example, if they showed more clearly the influence which the heroic struggle of the Netherlands exercised on the Elizabethan period in England it would become clear that the long struggle with the Dutch in the seventeenth century, by aiding the aggrandizement of France, prepared the way for the disastrous wars that ended in the inconclusive treaty of Utrecht. Or, again, it ought to be made clear that the worst excesses of the French revolution were the result of the attempt of the powers of Europe to reestablish, by force of arms, the ancient régime which France had determined to destroy. If there had been no cannonade of Valmy there might have been no Napoleon, and feudalism might have disappeared without deluging the world. Or, again, what did not English thought owe to Dante, Grotius, Pascal, Rousseau, Goethe? Here, he said, he would venture to doubt whether the classical traditions of their English higher education had not crowded out too completely the study of the best contemporary literature. He would like to see the boys in their public schools introduced to the modern literature of Russia, in translation, of course, and to the modern writers of France and Germany, in addition to, or even in place of Molière and Schiller. That attempts like that of Hungary to stamp out the national life of Croatia were hateful and injurious to man, might prove to be the greatest lesson the nations of Europe had learned through the war. In that event the hope that the war would be the end of war among civilized nations might prove no idle dream. If they taught the children in their schools that in national and international life the ultimate test of every act was "Is it just?" they would have laid deep and true the foundations of a nobler civilization. The treaty of peace that closed the war must be founded not on revenge or the balancing of interests, but on justice.

Prof. Gilbert Murray was elected president for the ensuing year, his nomination being the only one that was put in.

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Marquis del Muni, who has been appointed by Count Romanones to the Spanish embassy in Paris, has always been known as a supporter of friendly relations between his country and France, being convinced that in the future these good relations will be of the greatest value to Spain. A few months ago, at his villa in Biarritz, he received a representative of the Matin and stated that the French would be making a mistake if they lent any importance to certain Carlist manifestations which had taken place. In order, he said, to get an accurate estimate of our attitude as a nation towards the European conflict, it is necessary first of all to consider what each group of belligerents stands for in the world's political ideals. The empires of the center represent the ideal of authoritative social discipline, the blind submission of the citizen to government powers. France and Great Britain, on the contrary, represent the progress of democracy, the superiority of civil power, and the development of individual liberties. To the European conscience the conflict, therefore, is not one of ambitions, but of two divergent ideals of civilization. How can it be thought strange that such a conflict should have reverberated in neutral countries? In Spain, the sympathies of the reactionary Right, which is, as you know, in the minority, are with Germany. On the other hand, the Liberal circles, beginning with the government and including the extreme Socialist Left, are sincerely in favor of the Allies. To appreciate the true value and importance of this section of public opinion, it must not be forgotten that the constitutional regime by which we are governed is wholly liberal, both in its outlook and its methods of action. Those who side with the Allies are the great majority of the nations, including every class of society from the peasants to the aristocrats. The German partisans are to be found principally among the followers of Don Jaime.

To the question whether the policy of rapprochement between France and Spain, to which the Marquis del Muni had devoted himself during the 13 years that he was in Paris as ambassador, had suffered a check owing to the war, he answered quite decidedly in the negative. The direction of the foreign policy of our country, he said, is included in the treaties drawn up with France and Great Britain in 1904 and 1907—treaties which I shall always be proud to remember bear my signature. Then followed the treaty of 1912, the negotiations for which were carried on by M. Garcia Prieto and Count Romanones. The direction given to foreign policy in Spain is the work of both the Conservatives and the Liberals, the two great governing parties; the war has not in any way interfered with the continuation of this policy. In complete loyalty to these treaties we remain neutral, as Great Britain and France remained neutral, in spite of their alliances with Japan and Russia, during the Russo-Japanese war.

RAILWAYMEN AND MINERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — A deputation from the National Union of Railway Men, headed by the president, A. Bellamy, recently waited upon the miners' executive committee, with the object of bringing about an agreement between the railwaymen and miners with regard to the differences between the craft and industrial trade unions. Mr. Bellamy stated that the railwaymen had been desirous of meeting the miners' executive with a view to hearing an expression of opinion as to their attitude in connection with the resolution passed at the trade union congress at Bristol on the question of industrial unionism. R. Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, said the federation had not yet fully considered the question, but intended to do so during that week if possible. A friendly exchange of views took place, and it was agreed that should another meeting be necessary it would be arranged at an early date.

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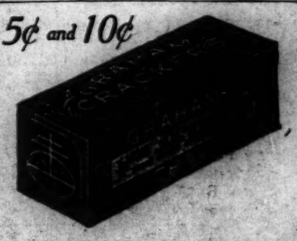

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT IN INDIA IS NOW COMPLETE

Viceroy Inaugurates Upper Jhelum Canal—Land Concessions From the Maharaja of Kashmir

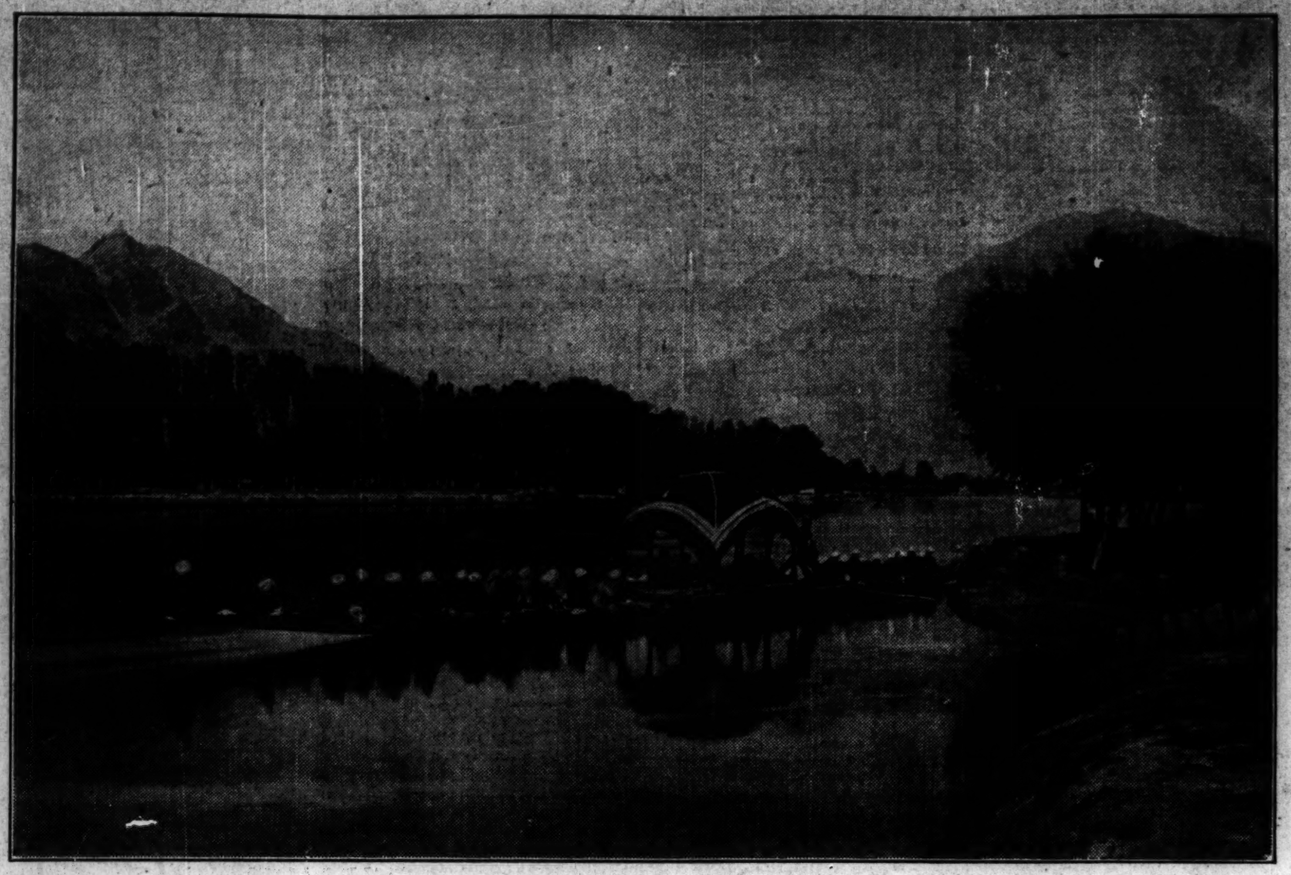
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India — Attention has more than once been called to the remarkable work which has been achieved, in the Punjab especially, by British irrigation engineers. The greatest irrigation project which has so far been undertaken, even in the Punjab, was brought to a successful completion recently, when the Upper Jhelum canal was inaugurated by the Viceroy. A few facts supplied by the chief engineer of irrigation works afford some idea of its scope and costliness.

The cost of the canal itself is estimated at 447 lakhs of rupees, or nearly £3,000,000. It has been the most difficult engineering work of its kind ever undertaken in India, and has, during construction, presented many novel and interesting hydraulic problems. The location of the head works was under investigation and discussion for four years. It was finally decided to adopt the present site beneath the hill surmounted by the Mangla fort. Here the Jhelum river takes a sharp turn to the right, creating a deep pool opposite the regulator, and forming a natural bowlder bar, or weir, about a mile lower down. The parapet is 70 feet above the canal bed to clear the highest river floods, and the foundations go down 25 feet below the canal bed to insure stability. The regulation will be done by three tiers of gates. For the first mile the canal is in a cutting 110 feet deep, in a formation of irregular beds of soft sandstone and clay. On this cutting, the excavation of which represents a vast quantity of work, labor-saving appliances have been used freely, and the staff and labor gangs have worked continuously for three years day and night in two shifts.

The canal for the first 60 miles of its course is situated on the lower slopes of the Pabbis, following generally a suitably descending contour, and thereafter, for the remaining 28 miles across the plain of the Gujrat "bar" to the Chenab river above the Khanki works. For the first 50 miles it runs through a tract furrowed by numerous deep and well-defined hill torrents, having discharges ranging from 750 to 150,000 cusecs and flowing in shifting sandy beds with steep gradients. For the rest it lies in a flood-swept tract presenting all the difficulties attending the uncertain flow of deltaic streams. Not only are the cross-drainage works numerous and large, but the channel passes frequently and rapidly from deep cuttings to high embankments—all costly and slow in excavation and formation. The work, which has been in progress for 10 years, has been subjected to vicissitudes. In April, 1914, the river rose to a level higher than in previous monsoons, and burst through the soft rock dividing the river and the canal, submerged the regulator, then at a low level of construction, and passed down the cut, shingling up the stream navvies, and covering the tramway lines. This, of course, was a serious setback for the scheme, but these and other difficulties have been triumphantly overcome, and the Viceroy was able to pay a well-deserved compliment to the skill and determination which had carried the project to success.

An important feature of the scheme has been the cordial cooperation of the Maharaja of Kashmir, through whose territories the canal runs for about 19 miles, and who made a generous concession of all the land required, free of cost.



(Copyright by Exclusive News)

View of the river Jhelum above Srinagar, Kashmir

CANADIAN PLAN FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Export Association of Canada has recently opened offices in London, as an aid to the development of the Canadian export trade, supported by the driving power of the full collective force of the country.

The association has been started by the Canadian Manufacturers Association with the approval of the prime minister and the minister of trade and commerce, and includes among its members most of the important manufacturers and exporters of the Dominion, supported by the great transportation companies such as the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern railways. Offices will first be opened in the great cities of the British empire, and afterwards in the countries of the Allies. In London, Melbourne, and Auckland offices have already been established. It is hoped to develop a market in Russia especially, for the goods and products of Canada, as it is expected that the demand will not be small, owing to the destruction of Russian factories in Poland. Canadian manufactures have, it is claimed, been developed specially to meet the needs of a country extending its activities as Russia is—the manufacture of railway materials, including rails, bridges, locomotives, rolling stock, etc., and the materials and equipment required for the building of new cities upon modern lines. Means of transport are stated to be the chief obstacles in the way of development on the lines indicated, but it is hoped to overcome this difficult problem by an agreement between the Dominion and the mother country.

GERMAN ESTIMATE OF VAILLANT SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The entire German Socialist press, with the Vorwärts at its head, has published articles in honor of Vaillant, the French Socialist leader, as it had previously done with regard to Jaurès, but of them all the article by Kautsky in the Neue Zeit was perhaps the most generous and the most remarkable.

The tenth congress of the Internationale, wrote the German Socialist leader, was to have met on Aug. 23, 1914. The program of the fête with which it was to have opened concluded with an article by Vaillant entitled "The Internationale and Peace," in which he intimated to the congress his desire "to complete what the congresses of Stuttgart and Copenhagen had only been able to begin: the organization of Socialist action against war." He himself had indicated the road along which, in his opinion, the goal could most easily be attained. He and Keir Hardie had met to discuss the subject, and had formulated their ideas in a joint proposition placed before the congress of Copenhagen in 1910, the discussion of which was postponed until the next international congress. . . . Closely united as they were, however, in their horror of war, and in their views as to the best method of preventing it, they were equally widely separated from one another when war broke out.

Keir Hardie attributed responsibility for the war to the system, but not to the governments of the different nations; he believed it to be the duty of the Socialists of each country to judge, not other governments but their own. . . . Vaillant, on the contrary, saw in the central powers the troublers of the peace, and the victory of the empire over the Republic was for him the greatest danger to liberty in Europe. And for that reason he preached war as energetically as Keir Hardie demanded peace. He was not, however, inspired by any prejudice against the German people. . . .

When the first congress of the second Internationale was opened at Paris in 1889, continued Herr Kautsky, Lafargue proposed that Liebknecht and Vaillant should be elected joint presidents, and that they should preside over the first meeting together. It will be a sign, he said, of the fraternal union that binds the Socialists of Germany and France. Had Vaillant become unfaithful to that fraternal union when he preached a pitiless war until Germany should be defeated? By no means. His desire was to vanquish the German armies, not the German people. He thought by so doing to bring to the latter more liberty, an increase of prosperity. It is not necessary to explain here that we regard as illusory the belief in this method of emancipating Germany, because it provokes the very opposite of what it is intended to attain. Nevertheless, the motive that animated Vaillant was not of a nationalist but of an international order. He did not become unfaithful to the ideal to which he consecrated his life.

Rather might it be said that it was precisely the ideals of his youth that, continuing to live in him, led him to emphasize the warlike note more strikingly than a number of younger comrades. He not only saw in Germany the troubler of the peace, as they did, but there lived again before his eyes the days when Paris was besieged during the winter of 1870-71, the days of the humiliation of the Republic by the empire, the days when with Blanqui he passionately demanded the loosening of all the forces available against the invasion when the greater part of France had already lost all hope. Then, again, the traditions of 1793, that had inspired Blanquism, reawakened in him memories of the time when the lower classes of Paris braved Europe in battle array in order to bring her liberty.

This order of ideas, the German writer added, is certainly not ours; but they are the ideas of a great period in which the happiness and liberation of all peoples, not only of one's own, were perhaps more ardently desired than they are today.

HOUSING REFORM IN SCOTLAND DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At the resumption of the Scottish national conference promoted by the Glasgow Labor party housing committee the principal business was the formation of a national association to advance the "interest-free policy" of housing. D. Gilmour, chairman of the Scottish trades union congress, in his opening address, expressed the opinion that so long as the Houses of Parliament were composed very largely of the employing classes, they were not likely to get twenty millions sterling handed over to them, free of interest, for the purpose of housing reform. If they were to get the necessary legislation carried, cooperators would require to take a keener interest in political matters than had been evident up to the present time. The problem of proper housing was not confined to the big towns and cities; it applied to every village and hamlet throughout the country. In the mining villages they had a most deplorable state of affairs, many families being housed in single apartments. The time was past when that should be allowed. Private enterprise had failed absolutely to meet the necessities of the case, though he did not go so far as some who condemned people who had money invested in house property. After all, it was a form of investment, and he was sure many connected with the cooperative movement, which owned a very large number of houses, would think twice before they agreed to let those houses free of interest.

Joseph Sullivan of the Lanark county council described the steps which had been taken by the local authority to improve the housing conditions in that area. He gave details particularly of the scheme which had been inaugurated for Harthill and Cleland, and the success which had attended the enterprise. Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the building of a hundred houses here and fifty there would not solve the problem. What was needed was for public authorities to set a standard, and see that the speculative builder and others observed that standard. There was an impression in some quarters that if they got cheaper land they would get cheaper houses, but there was not so much in that argument, as those who used it seemed to believe. It was not so much the man who owned the land who stood in the way of reform as the people who lent the money. One thing they had proved in Lanarkshire was that they were able to erect modern houses and let them at a lower rental than any private builder. The houses were of the cottage type and the preparation of the scheme was guided by town-planning considerations.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICES ON STRAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Negotiations have been opened by the agents-general in London of the governments of New South Wales and of South Australia for a lease of property near Savoy street, Strand. If the scheme is carried through, the offices of all the five Australian states will be in the Strand, as is also the new building of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Strand is, in fact, rapidly becoming a street of empire.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Sir Richard Redmayne, chief inspector of mines, in his annual report on the output of mines and quarries for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, states that the total value of the minerals raised during 1914 amounted to £145,863,032, a decrease of £14,249,635, as compared with 1913. The total output of coal was 265,664,393 tons, and the value £132,596,853, showing a decrease in the output of 21,766,080 tons, and in the value of £12,938,816, on the figures for 1913. The average price of coal was 9s. 11.79d. per ton in 1914, as compared with 10s. 1.52d. in 1913. The quantity of coal exported exclusive of coke, manufactured fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade was 59,039,880 tons. The export to the various countries is indicated by the following figures.

	Approximate tons
France	12,250,000
Italy	8,500,000
Germany	5,250,000
Sweden	4,250,000
Russia	3,000,000
Denmark	3,000,000
Spain	3,000,000
Argentina	2,000,000
Egypt	2,500,000
Norway	2,500,000
Netherlands	1,750,000

Adding the 3,418,394 tons exported in the form of coke and manufactured fuel, and the 18,535,616 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 80,993,890 tons, as against 98,338,104 tons in 1913. The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 184,670,503 tons, or 3977 tons per head of the population. In the manufacture of coke and briquettes 36,289,010 tons were used and 18,381,106 tons in the blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, as against 39,560,489 tons, and 21,223,607 tons respectively in the previous year.

Of coke 18,970,925 tons were obtained in 1914, valued at £13,252,526. During the year 16,975 coking ovens were in use, and 1,840,465 tons of briquettes were produced valued at £1,567,474. Of the other non-metallic minerals, the combined values of the output of clay and shale, igneous rocks, limestone, oil shale, salt, sandstone, and slate for 1914 amounted to over £7,500,000 sterling.

Of the metallic minerals raised in the United Kingdom, iron ore is by far the most important. During 1914 the output of ores of this metal was 14,867,582 tons, valued at £3,921,683. The ore yielded 4,786,090 tons of iron and more than half of the total quantity of pig iron made in this country. During the year 1914, 47 tons of gold ore, valued at £318 were obtained from mines in Merionethshire. The ore contained 99 ounces of bar gold, and the estimated contents of the bar gold were 79 ounces of fine gold and 17 ounces of silver. In addition to this quantity of fine gold 900 ounces were contained in copper ore, making a total output of 979 ounces of fine gold.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The interstate commission in Australia has now issued a detailed report, submitted before Parliament, upon the new Australian industries, consequent upon the development and expansion of many branches of trade at this period. The work of the commissioners has been chiefly connected with the development of skilled trades, in which capital is already invested, and expert labor secured. Private or cooperative enterprise will be responsible for any actual new departure in industry, of which the iron and steel trades form a very progressive instance.

Australia's vast natural resources produce numerous examples of raw material, which may be converted to new channels of utility. Copper wire, rod tubes, and sheet tops, yarn, and wearing fabrics form Australia's raw material; fats and oils (obtained in vast quantities); the by-products of wool scouring (at present run to waste); extracts from bark for the purpose of tanning leather; the production of alkali from the natural salt deposits of South and Western Australia; the production of wood pulp from the fiber of Australian forest trees; the production of alum and potash from local deposits of alunite; the exploitation of natural petroleum deposits, suspected in several parts of the continent; the manufacture of tinplate; the possible utilization of cheap water power for the production of calcium carbide; manufacture of margarine; the cultivation of flax for fiber and linseed; the manufacture of zinc oxide; the production of cheap sugar for manufacturing purposes.

A scheme is now under consideration for the institution of a new department, with the object of a systematic organization of Australian industries. Increased duties on all materials from Germany or Austria, hitherto not inconsiderable feeders of the Commonwealth industries, and increased preference to Great Britain will do much in future to diminish trade with the enemy. The opening up and development of these new branches of trade; the systematic investigation of new possibilities for known raw materials; and the discovery and utilization of by-products, wash products, and so forth, will afford tremendous scope for expert and manual labor. Australia, depleted as she is, and will be, of able, and in many cases, skilled men, thereby offers great opportunities for immigrants at this time.

RECRUITING LABOR IN POLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps quotes information from the Russian paper Rousskoie Slovo, which it has culled from a Bulgarian source, to the effect that thousands of workmen, both Germans and Austrians, daily pass through Constantinople on their way to various towns in Asia where their labor is required for a number of military works. The Germans are endeavoring to obtain labor recruits from Poland, and the result of these attempts forms the subject of some statistics published in the Lodz labor paper Przemyslovictz. Warsaw and Lodz, it appears, have become recruiting centers for workmen, but whereas the emigration offices in Warsaw have only registered 2600 engagements, those at Lodz were more successful. Nearly 23,000 workpeople—2000 of them were women—registered in the offices of the Polish Manchester, which was half Germanized even before the war. One of the reasons of the success of the German recruiting is, however, to be found in the poverty which reigns in the town. This explains the fact that 2500 cultured Polish people, men and women, have left to work as ordinary workpeople. The Germans want to bring about the emigration of the 40,000 workers who are on strike in Lods by making them tempting offers, but in spite of the plight to which their families are reduced, they have so far refused to emigrate, for they are afraid they would never return to their own country. In the most industrial regions of Poland, such as Sosnovice, Pabianitze and Piotrkof, the Germans have only obtained about 8000 recruits, but they continue their efforts, for the lack of labor is becoming more and more acutely felt in Germany, Austria-Hungary and the countries of Germany's other allies.

SWISS WOMEN'S YEAR BOOK ISSUED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The publication has just been announced of the first edition of the Swiss Women's Year Book, a volume of 170 pages containing articles in all of the three languages in use in the country, and a list of international and Swiss feminist organizations.

The article by Elisa Strub, "Chronicle of the Women's Movement in German Switzerland from January, 1914, to October, 1915," contains the following passages: The number of women's unions in Switzerland concerned with voluntary ministrations to the poor and with relief work of various kinds is 1009 with a membership of 76,500 and a yearly expenditure of f.840,000.

Some of the chief of these are: The Union of Swiss Women for the Elevation of Morality, with 25,000 members; the International Girls Friendly Society, the Swiss branch of which maintains a number of homes and employment bureaus, and has many agents at railway stations, with an annual expenditure of f.300,000; the Zürich Women's Union for Temperance Restaurants, the work of which has been quite epoch-making. At the present time it is running 12 establishments and has an average daily turnover of f.6000. The arrangements made for the 400 or 500 employees are exemplary, and they are not allowed to take gratuities. Among the women's unions formed to help women to achieve independence and to stand on their own feet may be mentioned The League of Swiss Women's Organizations, which includes 83 unions with a membership of 25,000, and the Union of Swiss Women for the Service of the Community, which has 12,000 members and endeavors to further the domestic and professional training of girls.

It took the initiative in the matter of providing instruction in domestic matters in the Volksschule and in the compulsory continuation schools for girls. It also maintains a number of schools where such instruction is given, as well as a "garden school," and arranges for many courses in housewifery for women. The Swiss Union for Women's Franchise has 15 branches, and is aiming first of all at securing the recognition of women as being eligible to sit on school boards, parish councils and boards of guardians. It has also formulated its demands regarding the Swiss criminal code which is being drawn up.

The year book contains an article by Frau Sophie Glättli on this latter subject, while Mademoiselle Emile Gourd is responsible for two articles: "Chronique féministe Suisse Romande," and "Chronique Internationale." The latter describes the success of the women's movement in other countries, especially in Australia, North America, Norway, Denmark, and so forth.

One section of the year book is devoted to the record of the activities developed by women in connection with the war. Frau Julie Merz describes, in her article "The Women of Switzerland and the War," the work done for the Swiss soldiery.

The depôts of the Red Cross Society were soon filled with contributions of all kinds, and quantities of linen and other articles of clothing were also sent direct to the troops. "No needy soldier who applied to a section of The Union of Swiss Women for the Service of the Community had to be deprived of any necessity; while 28 sections undertook the washing, mending and renewal of clothing for the troops, and have established temporary or permanent laundries for that purpose." The Swiss Women's Temperance League has also done excellent service by opening rest rooms for soldiers. The scheme originated with Fräulein Else Spiller, and there are now more than a hundred such rooms where the men can read and get warm non-alcoholic drinks and various dainties that are a welcome change from the uniformity of their daily fare.

Mademoiselle Marguerite Gobat has an article on the "Union Mondiale de la Femme pour la Concorde Internationale," which was founded by Mrs. Clara Guthrie Cocke, an American, and 36 other women, some of them subjects of belligerent countries, in Geneva in February, 1915. It now boasts of 5000 members in all parts of the world, who have undertaken to oppose the circulation of anything calculated to foster hatred, and to do all in their power to promote whatever is calculated to increase mutual respect between men and nations, and to lead to mutual comprehension.

Finally, mention must be made of an article by Dr. Emma Graf describing the beginnings of the women's movement in Switzerland, and the efforts of Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827) and of his predecessors and pupils.

SERBIAN GRATITUDE TO ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The King of Serbia, according to the Corriere della Sera, in an interview with Dr. Simonovic, physician to the King, has expressed his gratification and comfort at the friendship and cordiality displayed towards him on the occasion of his recent five days' visit to Brindisi. Italy, King Peter said, had come to the help of Serbia in the time of her greatest need.

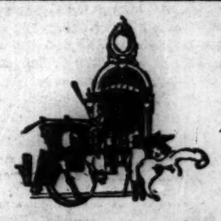
NEW ZEALAND COST OF LIVING INCREASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The investigation by the New Zealand government statistician, Malcolm Fraser, of the increase in the cost of living in the dominion during the period of the war is the subject of a further report published in the journal of the department of labor. Figures are given for the month of August, and Mr. Fraser states that owing to a big rise in the price of meat the average cost of living throughout New Zealand was higher in August than in any other month during the period under review. Mr. Fraser makes a comparison between the prices ruling in July, 1914, and August, 1915. In each of the following tables the figures are given for the principal centers, and the dominion average is also shown. They indicate that when the prices of all food commodities are reviewed, living is less expensive in Auckland than in Wellington.

	Increase, per cent			
	Meat	Groc'ies	Dairy produce	Food-stuffs
Auckland	4.69	17.68	13.10	11.65
Wellington	7.43	21.30	18.25	13.20
Christchurch	15.42	12.91	11.33	13.40
Dunedin	8.90	19.13	10.23	13.53
Taihape	..	23.68	....	17.74
Greymouth	1.18	....	....	....
Alexandra	..	....	15.89	....
Dominion	9.95	17.13	11.45	13.30

Dealing with the subject of house rents, Mr. Fraser remarks that the fluctuations seem to follow no fixed plan. It would seem that local causes operate in fixing the rentals, because there is no general tendency over the whole dominion for rents either to fall or to rise. The return shows a higher figure for Wellington at present than for any other town, Nelson being the next highest.



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REPORTING OF CLASS LECTURES COMMENTED ON

Some Educators Hold That Instructor's Talk Is Confidential, While Others Ask for Verbal Accuracy of Quotation

Issue has been raised of the propriety of students giving, and newspapers using, without authorization, statements made by professors or instructors in their classrooms. The question is brought up by widely-quoted statements claimed to have been made by Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard in a lecture on American history, in which the impression is given of sharp criticism of the patriotism of the people of the United States and the standing of several statesmen in the earlier history of this country.

Difficulties are involved, it is agreed, because of the ease with which a wrong impression may be given of a teacher's meaning by quoting, even accurately, a portion of a lecture without the rest to show the relative emphasis given to that quoted and other portions; furthermore, the teacher may have had a purpose to justify exaggerated emphasis on the particular portion which the newspapers turn to sensational account.

A teacher frequently does, and feels he should be free to make statements bearing strongly upon a side of a question which he may notice that his pupils are too prone to adopt without full thought, in order to stir his pupils to combat his stand; and thus, with their own thought, get at another side of the question. Words quoted in print, with even the sensational newspaper's dressing up of the quoted portion, might be obviously innocent to any one if the same words had been heard as spoken with the teacher's intonation, emphasis and other incidentals of expression, which do not appear with the printed quotation but which do much to reveal the intended meaning.

Some educators take the ground that it is properly a matter of honor on the part of the students not to repeat what is said in the course of lectures and discussions in the classrooms, for whatever is said there is confidential and so regarded under the liberty usually accorded instructors before classes. There are many things that may be all right to say to the class but undesirable to say to the public generally.

For instance, a reference may be made by a certain professor to a certain situation or condition to illustrate a point but part of this statement isolated and emphasized by standing alone creates an entirely different impression upon those outside the class but directly connected with the particular affair, especially when they lose sight of the context, thereby missing the whole aim of the lecturer.

In beginning courses some instructors tell the students that everything said there is confidential and to repeat it publicly would be injurious to the institution and contrary to academic ethics and customs.

Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, said: "A cold, formal statement of something said by a teacher in the classroom will probably not fairly represent the meaning, for it is frequently desirable for the instructor to make modifications, draw distinctions, add supplementary and complementary statements in talking to a class; these classroom utterances ought, however, to be of such clear character as will stand the light of day at any time. A great deal of allowance should be made by readers in interpreting the published words spoken in the classroom, but a professor should be willing, within certain limitations, to be reported in print if correctly represented."

Hermon C. Bumpus, president of Tufts College, said:

"It would be unfortunate if it were generally felt that the instruction given in our colleges needed protection; that the opinions held by the members of the teaching force should be concealed or that class room discussions should be marked 'confidential.' The average professor does not object to having his opinions quoted, provided he is quoted fairly, but, like other human beings, he dislikes to be misrepresented, to have his words twisted or used for ulterior purposes, or to find his name involved in a clever counterfeit in order to give sensational value to what otherwise would be worthless."

OKLAHOMA COMPLETES TRIALS

CAMDEN, N. J.—The battleship Oklahoma, built for the government by the New York Shipbuilding Company, returned to the yard of the company Saturday, after a successful trial trip off the New England coast. There is a great deal of interior work to be done, and much secondary armament to be mounted. Required by specifications to do 20.5 knots an hour, the Oklahoma ran 22 knots for three straight hours.

BELGIAN FUND IS $92,897

Recent additions to the Belgian fund have brought the total up to $92,897 according to an announcement made by Joseph H. O'Neil, the treasurer.

TODAY'S THEATERS

COLONIAL—"Pom Pom," musical comedy; 8.

HOLLIS STREET — "Oklahoma," new George Scarborough play, produced by Charles Frohman company and David Belasco; 8:10.

MAJESTIC—"Ruggles of Red Gap," with Ralph Herz; 8:10.

PARK SQUARE—"Under Fire," melodrama of the war, by Roi Cooper Megrue; 8:15.

SHUBERT—E. H. Sothern in "The Two Virtues," 8:10.

WILBUR—"It Pays to Advertise"; 8:15.

FRITZ KREISLER PLAYS HIS THIRD SUNDAY CONCERT

SYMPHONY HALL—Fritz Kreisler, violinist, Carl Lamson, accompanist, in third concert; afternoon of Jan. 30. The program: Sonata, E major, Bach; grave, Friedemann Bach; prelude and allegro, Gaetano Pugnani; concerto No. 2, Wieniawski; romance, E-flat major, rondino (on a theme by Beethoven), Kreisler; valse, E major, Chabrier-Loeffler; three caprices, Paganini.

Pugnani may be said to be a discovery or rediscovery of Mr. Kreisler, who has of late had at least one number of this protegé of Tartini on each of his programs. And it is being realized how much we are indebted to Mr. Kreisler not only for bringing out this eighteenth century music, but for his manner of playing it. Out of Pugnani's moderately long list of concertos and sonatas—in addition to various chamber music—Mr. Kreisler selected for Sunday's program a prelude and an allegro. They were conceived with a stark power that would make them conspicuous on a program by composers of any period. The prelude had the voice of one in impassioned utterance, one speaking not for himself, but for all; and the allegro followed with fired assertion, which resolved in hopeless pathos. It might well have been one of the vain calls of justice to the heedless ears of the powers that rule, that have studded the pages of history. Very likely such was not Pugnani's program, if any—still one may interpret a composer to suit one's self. And it will be for the curious to refresh their memory on Italian events of 1775-95.

The Bach number was one which Mr. Kreisler often plays, containing one of Bach's inimitable gavottes, often played as a separate number. There are two minuets in this early sonata, beside the gavotte and gigue; the further you pursue the sonata form toward its beginnings, the more you will find emphasis on dance forms—the source of all secular music. Mr. Kreisler is one player who places Bach in that group of artists of all times who "worked to the glory of God," and strictly he plays him, with crisp, biting attack and incisive phrasing, but with an ear for those ingratiating sequences in groups of three and those chord resolutions, the march of notes and final ritard that is Bach.

The Wieniawski concerto, which is played so often by both Mr. Kreisler and Mr. Elman, is marked by unique handling of themes in the allegro, first movement. After the piano statement and the following piano restatement of the first theme, there is the main theme in which the piano voice endeavors to hold the violin to the theme for repetition, but the other voice will not and the piano capitulates finally and, unopposed, the violin's flights of fancy make this movement the best of all the "Wieniawskiana." The romance is conventional, nor did Mr. Kreisler seem to take any great interest in its bare unvaried temper. In the other movements Wieniawski has written with great variety, getting strength by means of the use of octaves.

In the waltz, E major, Mr. Loeffler has borrowed from Chabrier's fanciful and fantastic themes and translated them to the language of the violin with good success. The Paganini caprices are typical. They show the vast technical resources of the composer, whose energy of style in playing and in composing was greater by far than Mr. Kreisler's. An originator, nevertheless he did not always use his original methods of scoring for violin to musical ends. The caprices which Mr. Kreisler chose, however, were of his best, notwithstanding that all the violin's resources were called upon. The B minor used harmonics to musical purpose; the A minor was eerie—the historical Paganini—with harmonics and left-hand pizzicato, negotiated by Mr. Kreisler with facility.

Comment on Mr. Kreisler's playing is a matter for superlatives. It is best, perhaps, to leave the matter to his large following who compliment most by their attendance: there seems to be no appropriate hall large enough in Boston to hold them. Nor does he cater to that larger public more than might be expected—to the disappointment to any large extent of those who like sterner musical fare. Those latter must have been well satisfied with the solid meat of Pugnani's prelude and allegro and Wieniawski's allegro moderato. There were the customary encores after the concert Sunday.

SENTIMENT OF THE TRADE CONVENTION

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The foreign trade convention adjourned after hearing reports on work of group sessions devoted to "commercial preparedness." The sentiment appeared to be opposed to government owned merchant marine; in favor of removal of certain government restrictions upon American shipping and the creation of a permanent shipping board; in favor of a non-partisan tariff board; in favor of adoption of a "bargaining tariff"; opposed to anti-dumping legislation, and in favor of the right of combination between competing and non-competing concerns as vital to the success of foreign selling organizations and development of overseas trade.

SEEK TO ENTER SEWER SYSTEM

Town officials of Reading appeared before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House today and urged a favorable report on the measure providing for the entrance of the town into the north metropolitan sewerage system. Representatives of Somerville, Wakefield, Malden and Melrose appeared in opposition under the present system of apportioning the costs.

POPULAR SONATA HEARD IN RECITAL OF MR. HOFMANN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CARNEGIE HALL, New York—Piano recital by Josef Hofmann; afternoon of Jan. 29. The program: Beethoven, sonata "Appassionata," op. 57; Gluck-Sgambati, melodie; Beethoven-Rubinstein, march from "Ruins of Athens"; Stojowsky, "Vers l'azur"; Steraberg, etude in C minor; Hofmann, arrangements of four Dutch songs; Strauss-Godowsky, "Fledermaus" waltz; Chopin, impromptu in A-flat major, valse in C-sharp minor and sonata in B-flat minor.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of all programs which a pianist can devise for taking the popular fancy, none is surer of succeeding than one which makes the Chopin sonata in B-flat minor the climax. A program of this kind, indeed, usually has such an inevitable and compelling success as to upset the emphasis of the occasion. For the piece becomes a rival of the playing. The music has so much charm that listeners lose themselves in its sound and fail to notice how it is interpreted. And so it comes about that few artists are more than expositors of the work, or rather of its central idea, namely, the air which is set in the midst of the funeral march in the slow movement. Playing that air, pianists must generally expect to be regarded as nothing but acoustic printing presses, striking off copies of the song for those in attendance and getting the thanks people give to cogwheels and rollers. Undoubtedly the pianist at the Carnegie hall recital aimed at taking the popular fancy, for as counterpart to the sonata in question at the end of his program, he had one of the most ingratiating of the Beethoven sonatas at the beginning, and between the two he had short pieces that contained not a note of sternness.

Following, then, the "Appassionata" sonata of Beethoven and little pieces by a variety of composers, Chopin's sonata with the famous song diversion was the usual impressive climax; but in an unusual way. In this case the music did not overshadow the player. On the contrary, the phrases of that tune stayed every moment under his control. They submitted to his interpretation, and suffered themselves to be secondary to his thought. No longer sufficient to themselves as so much abstract beauty, they yielded and became docile to the expression of the performer.

Of course this is only to say that Mr. Hofmann played the Chopin sonata and all his other numbers, too, instead of letting them play him. He is not the artist to give a popular program just to win easy favor. Rather he is the kind to do it because he has something profoundly affecting the large public that he must say. He never was a trifler and he is more serious today than he has ever been before, notwithstanding his willingness to present subject matter that is easily understanded of the people. Formerly he was impressive because of his heavy type and his vigorous style. Now, quite the reverse of all that, his appeal as an interpreter of the piano masters is, externally speaking, the result of a refined and delicate touch, and of a polished and elegant phrasing.

The artist's silence of late, therefore, is explained. He has been revising his methods; or, perhaps it had better be said, changed his outlook on the world. But whatever the motive for his course of action, he will find few who will deny that he has increased his power by putting restraint on it.

It should be noted on the negative side of the discussion that in one number on the program, the Godowsky arrangement of the "Fledermaus" waltz, the artist carried the popular idea a little beyond reasonable bounds. He may have gratified the arranger by presenting it, but he certainly wasted the time of his audience with it. His own arrangements of four Dutch songs are delightful little pieces that deserve much hearing.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

A special matinee of "The Eternal Magdalene," for the clergy, will be given by Julia Arthur at the Plymouth theater Wednesday afternoon.

First night interest in New York is centered this week on the New Amsterdam theater, where Elsie Ferguson will appear tonight in the title role of "Margaret Schiller," Hall Caine's play of what he calls the next war. The Théâtre Français this week presents "La Marche Nuptiale," by Henri Bataille, one of the greatest successes of the modern plays at the Comédie Française.

Harvard Dramatic Club's spring production will have its first night April 11, probably in the Hasty Pudding theater.

Under auspices of the Drama League Mrs. Jessie Southwick will read "Macbeth" at the public library Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The reading will be free to the public.

New tendency in the motion picture business is noted in the recent organization of the Leading Theaters Circuit, Inc., by a number of the largest exhibitors in the United States. Nathan H. Gordon of the Gordon theaters in New England is treasurer. Part of the organization's aim is to bring the producer and exhibitor of meritorious pictures into closer contact.

CHURCHES' GROWTH LARGE LAST YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to figures given out by the federal council of churches, the churches of the United States, irrespective of denomination, had last year the greatest growth in their history. The report indicates that of the 100,000,000 Americans approximately 40,000,000 are church members.

'GREATEST NATION,' A PLAY OF PEACE, IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BELASCO THEATER, Washington, D. C.—William Elliott presents "The Greatest Nation," by Marian Crighton, with this cast:

Emanuel, engineer of Adlon.Sydney Mather
Peter .....Rowland Buckstone
Stephen.....J. Hooker Wright
Adria, Crown Princess of Adlon.....
Olive Wyndham
Princess Xenia of Adlon.....Mme. Yorska
Alan of Donau, Crown Prince of Thor...
William Elliott
Philip of Adlon.....Thomas P. Gunn
Archer of Thor.....C. L. Felter
Baron Sais of Adlon, royal chancellor.
Roland Rushton
Count Brockton of Thor, minister of war
Henry Duggan
Radow, King of Adlon.....Hal Forde
General Hewitt of Adlon...Charles Mussett
General Brookes of Thor...Gordon Burby

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the President on a speechmaking tour endeavoring to stir the people to the necessity of immediate measures to arm against possible war, and with all the departments of the government giving more or less thought to the same subject, the world may have gained the impression that all of Washington has been given over to planning for armies, battleships and other instruments of destruction.

But within a thousand feet of the White House during the past week has been portrayed nightly a drama whose aim is exactly the antithesis of strife. At the Belasco theater "The Greatest Nation," a three-act play by Marian Crighton and William Elliot, had its premier Jan. 24 and continued during the week to preach its doctrine of peace.

Very little has been said about the play, probably because of its peaceable character. Nevertheless it was presented before large audiences of thinking people and made a most profound impression. The authors confessedly have seized what seemed to them to be the opportune time to present to the public through the medium of the drama some things concerning the relations of nations to consider, and the appeal of the play is so strong that the conclusion is forced that after all war is the last on the list of things worth while.

The story of the piece is simple and does not depart radically in its romantic aspects from situations that might be expected to arise from the affairs of two rival adjacent kingdoms, one possessing a beautiful crown princess and the other a young crown prince, both of whom are indifferent to the political differences of their peoples which, according to diplomatic necessity, should keep them apart.

In the prologue Elaine, Queen of Thor, enjoins two men of her court who are to be the future tutors of her infant son, the crown prince, to educate him to abhor war because of its needless waste and cruelties. The scene of the first act is laid in Thor 20 years later. Alan of Donau, crown prince of Thor, is about to celebrate the completion of an irrigation canal that will bring the waters from lakes in the mountains to enrich the desert places on the border of his father's kingdom and which will benefit also the lands in the kingdom of Adlon adjoining. The action of the play turns on the misinterpretation by Adlon of the crown prince's intentions, the King thinking that the purpose is to win his subjects away from him by the teaching of democratic doctrines which the crown prince of Thor espouses.

A declaration of war follows, but King Adlon finds his army has deserted him, the men refusing to go to war against Alan, who has become known to them as the apostle of love among men. The climax is reached when in the palace of King Adlon he discovers that Alan's only purpose in building the canal was to give benefits alike to both kingdoms. It is understood the piece will have a New York run.

Mrs. Crighton, who has been assisted in preparing her play for the stage by William Elliott, is an Indiana woman, her home town being Warsaw. The present is the second play from her pen to receive managerial notice. Mr. Elliott had already produced, in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Mrs. Crighton's "The Alien," when he learned of "The Greatest Nation" and decided that it was a stronger play for present production. Later, he is expected to produce the earlier piece, the third act of which was played in New York last May by the Theater Assembly.

The four scenes of "The Greatest Nation" were done by Joseph Urban. The play will be further polished in Wilmington, and perhaps other places before it is submitted to a New York audience.

MUNITION EXPORTS TO ALLIES UPHELD

"This meeting was called because we believe there is a right and a wrong in this war, and we wish to stand with the defenders of Belgium, rather than with her oppressors." Thus did Dr. Richard C. Cabot sound the keynote of the mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in Tremont Temple, Boston.

William Roscoe Pound, William Ernest Hocking and Josiah Royce, all of Harvard University, with Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, united in asserting that America owed it to the world and to herself to protest against the actions of Germany both in the war zones and in America. The resolutions passed amid great applause set forth that those present protested any effort to stop the exportation of munitions to the Allies and opposed any policy which represented that they feared to protest the wrongs which they condemned.

RUSSIA ADVISES NO SAILINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steamship lines which have been carrying freight from New York to Russian ports have been informed by the Russian government that until further notice no more steamships should sail for that country.

LOUIS GRAVEURE IN SONG RECITAL AT JORDAN HALL

JORDAN HALL—Louis Graveure, baritone, in song recital, Coenraad V. Bos at the piano, afternoon of Jan. 29; the program: Franz, "Bitte"; Jensen, "Frühlingsnacht"; Hugo Wolf, "Mausfallen-Sprüchlein"; Grieg, "Mit sin' Wasserlilie"; Strauss, "Hymnus"; old English, "In an Angel's Frame"; Thomas Campion, "What if a Day"; old English, "Summer Is a Coming In"; Debussy, "De Soir"; Hahn, "Les Cygnes"; Dupare, "Les Vagues et la Cloche"; Massenet, "Les Extases"; Dvorak, "Biblische Lieder" (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); Gering-Thomas, "Time's Garden," with cello obbligato by Adolph Vogel; Stanford, "Prospice"; Elgar, "Pleading"; Coleridge-Taylor, "Life and Death."

Mr. Graveure at his second Boston appearance confirmed the impression gained at a first hearing, that he is a singer of uncommon skill in interpreting a song. He has a voice of pleasing quality, adequate range and enough volume. He uses it with discretion and always for the sake of the song rather than the tone alone. It was to be expected that in so comprehensive a program as the one presented some songs should be better sung than others, but it was surprising to find such uniformly good vocalizing; what variations in degree of excellence appeared were due to the content of the song rather than its execution.

It is apparent that Mr. Graveure analyzes carefully the meaning of the words he is singing, and in his effort to express that meaning he regards a word but as a symbol for an emotion. Therefore he strives to tinge each word with the proper feeling attaching to it in the song. His success in doing this determines his rank as a great singer. Someone told a story of Madame Marchesi once that illustrates the importance of feeling in interpretation. The song had to do with the Hindu deity Krishna. "That name to thousands of women means God," said the great teacher. "Sing it as though you felt it that way," and the pupil realized something of interpretation.

Mr. Graveure has the ability to make his voice respond to his demands on it, and so he is able to keep the atmosphere that he desires about the song. Whether he has the firm understanding of fundamentals to guide his interpretations will appear in due course as he extends his range of program. The Dvorak "Biblical songs" were conspicuous on Saturday as the least successful of the afternoon, but that was perhaps as much the fault of composer as singer. It takes far more than the introduction of a pastoral phrase now and then to convey musically the idea expressed in the Twenty-third Psalm.

On the other hand one cannot help but remember the uncompromising Calvinistic feeling Julia Culp put into the Dutch song "Gelückig Vaderland" on the same stage a few weeks ago, and remembering, make comparison with the inadequate if pleasant sentiment Mr. Graveure attached to the supplication to the stern Hebraic Jehovah supposed to be apostrophized in No. 3, "God hear my prayer! Close not Thine ear to mine entreaty."

The understanding obbligato played by Adolph Vogel did much for the Goring-Thomas song, and Mr. Bos' artistry was evident in all that he did. The audience was of good size and manifested much interest and approval.

RAILWAY PROMOTIONS

Harry C. Oviatt has been appointed superintendent of the Shore line division of the New Haven railroad, succeeding J. D. Gallary resigned. James McIntosh has been appointed master mechanic of the Central New England railway with offices at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., succeeding F. B. Fisher, who has been assigned to other duties.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

The annual business meeting of the Intersettlement Players will be held Friday night at Denison house. Contemplated changes in the constitution will be discussed and officers for the coming year elected.

At Roxbury neighborhood house Wednesday night the Dramatic Club will present two Irish plays, "Hyacinth Halvey" and "The Leadin' Road to Donegal." The program will be lengthened by Irish clogs and dances.

The Glee Club of Norfolk house is to sing at Trinity church home, South Huntington avenue, Wednesday night.

At Ruggles street neighborhood house Thursday afternoon the mothers whose children are in the pre-kindergarten class will meet to hear a talk. In the evening the house will hold its February dancing party at Elmwood gymnasium.

The junior city council recently organized at Dorchester has proved such a success that a second council is to be formed this week from a group of boys who hitherto have had no connection with the house.

Pupils from the South End music school will furnish part of the program at the meeting of the South Bay Neighborhood Association at South Bay Union tonight. Open house for the young people will be kept Tuesday night, and Friday night the Boys' City will give an entertainment.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Frances E. Willard settlement tomorrow afternoon officers and settlement resident will be elected for the year.

Social workers of Roxbury are to have a luncheon tomorrow at Cottage Place Neighborhood house.

Next Sunday night at Elizabeth Peabody house Joseph Resnick will speak on "Two Generations." The address will be in Yiddish and will be a discussion of the relations between parents and children. On Friday night the camp reunion of the Civic Service house will be held in the Peabody gymnasium. The motion picture plays scheduled for Friday night and Saturday afternoon in the Peabody playhouse are "Hansel and Gretel" and "Aladdin's Lamp."

A six-day program is being arranged to celebrate the dedication of the Fred H. Seavey Seminary settlement the week of Feb. 21. The settlement is being built on Shawmut avenue by Morgan Memorial, at a cost of $100,000. Men out of work and in need of immediate help will be accommodated at the settlement, given board and lodging and helped into a position. Temporary work will be given to them in the various industries carried on at Morgan Memorial.

Tonight is Boys' Club stunt night at Parker Memorial. About 300 of the club boys of Hale house will assemble to witness various stunts by different members, and a prize will go to the club making the best showing. The program is really an avenue for self-expression as the participants are allowed to offer what they choose and to work it out in the way that seems best to them. The audience is made up entirely of boys. The Hale house council meets Wednesday night. Recent reorganization of the council has given it a membership made up of representatives from each of the clubs having members over 16 years of age.

Dramatic clubs of Robert Gould Shaw house will present "The Golden Doom" and a fairy play at Rathbone hall, Roxbury, Thursday night.

Reorganization of the citizenship classes will take place this week at the Civic Service house in accordance with proposals made by the extension department of the state board of education. Next Sunday night at the house Miss Margaret Foley will give a talk on "Suffrage." Music will be furnished by Mrs. Hall McAllister.

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OUR mark-down figures are based upon cost prices that obtained before the advance in imported leathers. The difference between the actual values given (based upon the present market) and the prices paid for footwear at this sale means a bigger saving than is indicated by the following price comparisons.

☞ 10% Discount On All Hosiery and Shoe Buckles

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	NOW
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Women's Black Cloth Top Lace Boots	4.75
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MR. BROWN PLAYS MUSIC OF BACH IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

AEOLIAN HALL, New York—Violin recital by Eddy Brown, with Richard Hageman assisting at the piano; evening of Jan. 29. The program: Beethoven, sonata in D major; Bach, chaconne for violin alone, and air for G string; Cartier, "Le Chasse"; Marcello-Franko, pavane; Kŭzdŏ, rustic dance; Wieniawski, polonaise in D major; Paganini, caprice, No. 24.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bach understood how to write for the violin in such a way that the instrument was an accompaniment for itself. He could write a line of notes that were the equivalent of four lines. He could take some rough blocks of harmony and chisel out of them a set of reliefs of Phidian perfection and completeness. Perhaps he could not do the thing every day; but he did it at least once when he composed his chaconne for violin alone.

The reason why Bach with all his powers of originating music rarely put his tools to this particular kind of work was doubtless because he felt small artistic necessity for expressing himself by the relief method. In any event, there is no likelihood that he produced this matchless study just to show his knack. Had display of skill been his object, he would have left to the generations of violinists not a masterwork but a mere trick-piece.

The violinist in the Aeolian hall recital illustrated the difference between Bach's way of composing from inner necessity and another writer's way of composing from the call of virtuosity. Recalled after giving a rather polished and effective performance of the chaconne, he played something by way of encore which was not only the violin accompanied by itself, but the violin accompanied by an imitation of full orchestra. It was Bach beaten at his own game, but with little glory to his antagonist.

Mr. Brown gave a zealous rehearsal of the Beethoven sonata in D major, having a music rack before him and the book upon it. In this exploit he had scholarly assistance from Mr. Hageman, the pianist.

The new recital-giver shows some of the qualities of a player of high order. He has much mastery of the fingerboard and the bow. He is calm in his approach to his listeners and he knows how to hold their attention to a long work like a sonata not only in detail but also in the large. His tone is excellent in the lower range, but it takes a fancy to squeaking rather often in the upper. His Bach air on the G string was one of his most satisfactory interpretations. On his program was a novelty by Kŭzdŏ, which should find favor with audiences that like to hear a brisk tune on plucked strings.

STORE COURSE ESTABLISHED

Growth of the department store in the United States, its privileges and the relations of the customer to it will be discussed in a series of lectures before various women's clubs and organizations by Mrs. Marry Schenck Woolman, member of the national industrial commission, through the efforts of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

JEWISH FUND INCREASED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — More than $150,000 was contributed to the Jewish war relief committee at a town meeting held here yesterday under the auspices of the Philadelphia branch of the American Jewish relief committee. More than $92,000 of this amount had been pledged in advance.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AT 8

OPENING PERFORMANCE

SERGE DE DIAGHILEFF'S

BALLET RUSSE

PROGRAMME

I. L'Oiseau de Feu—Music, Stravinsky; decor, Golovine.

II. La Princesse Enchantée—Music, Tschaikowsky; decor, Bakst.

III. Soleil de Nuit—Music, Rimsky-Korsakoff; decor, Larionoff.

IV. Sheherazade—Music, Rimsky-Korsakoff; decor, Bakst.

Orchestra of 75. Assermet, Con'r.

Tickets $1 to $3. Boxes $20. At Box Office, Boston Opera House and Steinert's. Dir. C. A. Ellis.

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JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 7, AT 3

BAUER Piano Recital

Tickets $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

ENTHUSIASM FOR MASSACHUSETTS EXTENSION PLAN

Official Home From Tour Reports That Interest Is Intensifying in College Opportunities Offered by the State

Traveling about the state in the interest of the university extension courses which the board of education is establishing through its university extension department, Robert H. Spahr, agent of the department, finds interest in the courses often amounting to enthusiasm, and predicts that once the work is well under way the public will be astonished at its extent.

"I find that the people of Massachusetts, in every part of the state where I have been, are intensely interested in extension both in the present activities of the department and in proposed activities for the future," he says.

"The interest can also be measured by the requests that the department of university extension is receiving from commercial clubs, labor unions, literary clubs, women's clubs, etc., for a representative to address their membership outlining the plan. A number of school superintendents wish to have the plan explained to teachers and to have someone from this department speak to the students of the night vocational schools before they close in a few weeks. These superintendents feel that quite a number could profitably continue their studies by correspondence or by the 'group system' during the long spring evenings.

"I found a great desire for continued study in extension classes by the teachers in Kansas this past fall. Many towns from 5000 to 40,000 had classes of teachers with enrollments varying from 15 to 60. The demand for extension instruction was greater than the state schools of higher learning could supply. There is no reason why the demand for instruction will not be as keen in Massachusetts as in Kansas when the system becomes fully understood.

"I believe that the department of university extension of Massachusetts will receive authority to establish resident extension classes in the near future in the various centers where college work will be done under capable instructors. I have received assurances from a number of citizens where I have been that there was sufficient demand in their towns to carry this out to perfection.

"Frequently I am asked, 'Where would you get instructors for resident classes in college work?' They seem to lose sight of the fact that distances between the towns in Massachusetts are very small, and as many as a score of colleges and universities cover the entire state. These have excellent faculties to draw from for a class here and another there. I found one professor in Kansas making a trip of over 400 miles every two weeks to teach one class while in Massachusetts the greatest distance that you could possibly go in a straight line is 190 miles.

"Of course we have not gone far enough to draw many conclusions from the enrollment in correspondence study, but one thing that has impressed us is the large number of applications for English, both elementary and college grade. Civil service and mathematics seems to be running abreast for second place with bookkeeping a close follower. Commercial Spanish has made a good start, as have also the electrical subjects, especially electric wiring, which affords a preparation for the state examination for wiremen.

"From past experience in this work I would not hesitate to say that with adequate support, a little time to get the organization under way and the people thoroughly familiar with the idea that the public will be surprised at what can be accomplished."

AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE PLANNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Preparations for establishing training schools for aviators at New York, Chicago, Boston, Newport News, Augusta, Me.; Detroit, Los Angeles and Seattle are being made by the Aero Club of America, it is announced. Funds have been provided to assure the training of 200 men, it was stated today.

More than $200,000 is reported to have been raised throughout the country to undertake the work. A group of men in Illinois has underwritten $50,000 of this sum to provide training for 100 aviators.

Ten states which, it is believed certain, will add aviation sections to their militia, are New York, Illinois, Maine, Virginia, Michigan, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio. All have raised substantial funds.

MINE WORKERS NEAR END OF CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The United Mine Workers of America will conclude the business of their convention late today or Tuesday and then arrange for the scale conference to negotiate agreements in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions. The leaders of the union today expressed themselves as confident of negotiating new wage scales without strikes. The convention will take up the question of excluding militiamen and members of the state constabulary from their organization.

The present constitution of the Mine Workers Union does not bar them, but there is an element in the convention that favors their exclusion.

President White is opposed to changing the constitution.

SEMAPHORES FOR STREETS TO BE THE TOPIC OF HEARING

Commission Invites Public Opinion on Mechanical Devices for Regulating the Traffic

Use of mechanical signalling devices for regulating vehicular traffic in the streets of Boston is to be put up to the public by the commissioners of the street laying out department though they stated last week that there was no intention of so doing.

The street commissioners, at the same public hearing, which is advertised to be held tomorrow morning in the hearing room of the commission on the fourth floor of the city hall annex, propose to ask the public to consider rules and regulations for the control of pedestrians at street crossings.

The members of the board have heard that the signal box at the junction of Winter street with Tremont is not regarded by all experts an unqualified success. The device cannot be styled a semaphore in the accepted sense of the term, and there is not a unanimous opinion that a street traffic regulating device of this sort is well adapted for practical use.

The continued reluctance of the police department to operate the signal box perched on a little embankment in the middle of the none too wide Tremont street, though the street commissioners have declared time and again that the police "were ready and willing to operate" the signaling device, is taken by many as a mute assertion of the attitude of Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of police. That the commissioner will refuse to operate any sort of machine if asked by the street commission is not thought, but the fact remains that the commissioner is one who makes haste slowly and that he has declared more than once that he does not think Boston's streets lend themselves to such mechanical means of traffic control.

The street commissioners have received communications from street traffic students telling them of the sort of device used in New York and other cities which takes up less of space in the street, and is so constructed that chauffeur, driver or pedestrians may see at a glance and not be compelled to read whether the street is open or closed. The ordinary device acts much the same way as the standard railroad semaphore signal machine.

The commissioners have decided to hear Boston opinions on the working of the present system and machine and how its extension to other street intersections will act to facilitate the passage of traffic.

The inauguration of new rules for the regulation of pedestrian traffic on the streets is proposed for consideration at the hearing. The street commission has approached this change in Boston street rules slowly and cautiously. It is realized that the narrowness of the city's streets has been largely responsible for the habit of the people to run across a thoroughfare at almost any point rather than to continue on to some crossing.

CHAIRMAN BURNETT FOR LITERACY TEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adoption of the literacy test for immigrants will in normal times keep out each year more than 200,000 aliens such as brought about the labor conditions at Youngstown, culminating in the recent strike, Chairman Burnett of the House immigration committee said in the majority report on the Burnett immigration bill filed today. The report attacks as gross lawlessness alleged acts of transportation companies in making up for slack immigration since the war began, by bringing over aliens unfit to pass the present immigration standards. In the last year more than 20,000 unfit were deported. Heavier fines imposed by this bill are expected to keep steamship companies within the law.

UPHOLD CONVICTION OF DAVID LAMAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conviction of David Lamar for impersonating a member of Congress was sustained by the supreme court today when his motion to dismiss the indictment was denied. David Lamar probably will be taken to Atlanta within 30 days. He was convicted of impersonating Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania in conversation by telephone from Washington with Lewis Cass Ledyard, Judge Robert S. Lovett and other Wall street men in June, 1913, during the money trust investigation. David Lamar told the Wall street men that he (in the role of Mr. Palmer) was in a position to do them much good.

MOTION TO ADVANCE COAL TRUST SUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Solicitor General Davis today submitted a motion in the United States supreme court to advance the government's coal trust suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Counsel for the railroad concurred and the motion probably will be granted.

SHIPS USE WIRELESS TELEPHONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wireless telephone communication between ships for transmission of orders in movements at sea has been developed in the Atlantic fleet in the maneuvers off Guantanamo. The instruments are being operated on the battleships Wyoming and Texas, and Lieut. William Furlong, fleet radio officer, has been placed in charge of the work.

PLAN OF PARTY ENROLLMENT IS AGAIN INDORSED

Poll of Republican Club Members Shows That of 901 Returning Answers 772 Favor a Return to the Old System

That Republicans of Massachusetts are thoroughly aroused over the abuse of the present primary system, by which Democrats have been able to dictate Republican nominations in many instances, is revealed in the results of the poll of the members of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, made public today. Of 901 members returning answers, 772 were in favor of a return to the party enrollment system and of advocacy by the club of a legislative bill to this effect.

About 10 days ago a return postal card was sent to each of the club's members asking them to express their opinion and desire in the matter of restoring party enrollment in the primaries, and whether the club should advocate such action before the Legislature. To date the voting has resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 901; favoring both propositions, 772; opposing both propositions, 98; favoring first or second proposition, and opposing remaining one, 21; blank ballots, 10.

Of those favoring a restoration of party enrollment, many stated that it was the manipulation of the primary nominations by Democrats, voting in large numbers for a particular Republican candidate for nomination, that had convinced them that the former method was better.

Others objected to a return to party enrollment, believing that some new system could be devised that would not prove so objectionable as enrollment. Voters throughout the commonwealth had opposed enrollment and refused to attend the primaries while it was in force because it required a voter's party affiliations to be made public.

Some of the comments made by members of the Republican Club when returning their ballots throw a light on the feeling on the present primary system. Among them have been selected the following:

"None but Republicans should say who should be the Republican nominees."

"The fallacy of the present system has been exposed."

"Why should members of either party be allowed to assist in nominating candidates of its adversary parties?"

"While favoring party enrollment, do not believe in a man's declaring himself at the polls."

"I am opposed to present methods of nomination. It increases the burden of both candidates and voter without benefit."

"It is an outrage to have Democrats pack a Republican caucus, for that is what the law amounts to."

"The primaries have ceased to serve any good purpose."

"I am not a believer in primaries, but as we have them they should be party affairs."

"I am sure repealing the party enrollment was a great political blunder, and think the club should advocate its restoration and arouse interest all over the state."

"Newton Republicans have had all they want of such primaries as the last municipal one."

"Party enrollment was the best thing we ever had, but it was not popular with the 'straddlers.' By all means let the club advocate party enrollment before the Legislature."

"I should favor party enrollment if there is no other way to insure only party members voting in their own caucuses."

"Think we ought to correct the present evils without party enrollment."

"I am most emphatically in favor of legislation to restore party enrollment at the primaries in view of our recent Newton experience."

"The present method offers a premium on trickery."

"I am in favor of legislation that will prevent Democrats from 'assisting' Republicans in nominating their candidates. I think the club should advocate legislation that will bring about the desired result either by restoring party enrollment or some other method. The primaries are nothing but a farce under the present law."

"I have in the past opposed party enrollment, but at the last primary I saw things that made me change my mind. Too much 'want to help you!'"

"I fear that the Legislature is very likely to give much weight to the argument that there is no justification for deliberately reenacting a system abolished less than two years ago with a decisive approval by the voters on a referendum. Might it not, therefore, be expedient to devise and advocate a system for primary nominations that would obviate the undesirable features of the "open primary" and at the same time relieve the voter of the necessity of publicly calling for a party ballot? However, the fundamental involved is that it should not be possible for a member of one party to participate in the nomination of candidates of another party. If we must return to the former enrollment system to accomplish this, return we should."

Of those 98 members who voted "no" on the two propositions submitted, a considerable number advanced various plans for making enrollment more drastic.

The editors of the Massachusetts Republican, the official publication of the club, state in commenting on the proposal to ask the Legislature for a change.

"It must be recognized that in order to enact a law which shall cover the presidential primaries, occurring April 25, there will be no time to submit the law to the voters for action. As the Democrats will probably have no contest for the presidency, it is necessary that the law be enacted at once, if Republicans expect to make their own nominations. Otherwise, as in the Quincy, Waltham and Newton municipal contests, the Democrats may make the Republican nominations.

"The club, it may be stated here, has never favored extending enrollment to municipal elections in cities where a non-partisan system of nominations has been, or may be, adopted.

"Also, it is no argument in favor of the retention of a bad law to say that it has but recently been enacted. It should also be said that any change which would remedy the evils of the present primary law would be satisfactory to this club."

No action has yet been taken as to whether the club will formally go before the Legislature.

REPUBLICANS TO DINE

The Ward 25 Republican Club will hold its seventh annual dinner at the Boston City Club tonight. Governor McCall and other state officers are expected to be present.

MORAL TO SEND MUNITIONS TO FREE BELGIUM

(Continued from page one)

senger ships and murdered women and children. Again and again in contemptuous defiance of this warning Germany has sunk these ships and killed noncombatants until the number mounts up into the thousands.

"Whether the acts were done by German submarines or by Austrian submarines or, as is now claimed, by Turkish submarines, or, as may possibly be claimed in the future, by Bulgarian submarines, represents merely the contemptuous desire of Germany—the directing and dictating mind of the central powers—to give this government a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words.

"Unfortunately, it is evident that many of our public men are afraid of Germany, and are willing to sacrifice the honor of this country to their fears. There is practically no French-American or English-American vote and these politicians therefore feel that they can act against English and France with safety—and their motto is safety first.

"I believe that the great mass of Americans of German descent are straight-out Americans and nothing else, just as good Americans as citizens of any other descent in this country. In the great crisis of the civil war a larger proportion of the men of recent German origin than of the men of old native American stock stood for the Union and for freedom."

He considered preparedness, declaring we should have a mobile army of 150,000 and a total regular army of about 250,000 men. He added:

"As has been well said, the policy of speaking softly and carrying a big stick is in the long run infinitely safer than the policy of indulging in irrelevant noise and brandishing an olive branch.

"The proposal for the so-called continental army is a proposal to meet Uncle Sam's need for an automatic or a self-cocking .45 by giving him a muzzle-loading .22."

EXPLAINS ECONOMIC PRESSURE THEORY

The theory of economic pressure as a means of averting war was explained by Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the committee on information of the League to Enforce Peace, and president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at a luncheon of the American Society of Colonial Families at Colonial House, 301 Newbury street, Saturday. "Money," said Mr. Houston, "is international, because in all civilized countries it has gold as the common basis. Credit based on gold is international and commerce based on money and on credit is international. The use of these things in the form of economic pressure behind a world court would be a most effective power to maintain peace. In times past it has been used by one nation against another with great effectiveness.

"When Philip was organizing the great armada, the merchants of London persuaded the merchants of Genoa to withhold credit and moneys from the Spanish king, with the result that the armada was delayed for over a year, giving the English time to prepare to meet it. The same measures were used by France against Germany less than a century ago, preventing a war then imminent. The loss in trade would be comparatively small or great in proportion to the amount and duration of the pressure, but it would be at most only a fraction of the loss caused by war."

BRIDGE COSTS TO BE APPORTIONED

Apportionment of costs for repairing and altering the Everett bridge, connecting East Everett and Everett, is the subject of a conference at the offices of the public service commission appointed by the court, Clinton White, former public service commissioner; Everett E. Stone, present member of the commission, and Prof. George L. Swain, chairman of the Boston transit commission.

The bridge crosses the tracks of the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads. The latter contend that since the Boston Elevated railway, whose tracks run over the bridge, did not bear any of the cost of erecting the structure, the railroads should not be obliged to pay any cost of altering the bridge in order that the railway may operate two-car trailer trains over it.

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SOUTH AMERICAN TRIPS PROPOSED BY BUSINESS MEN

Several parties of United States financiers and business men are being made up to return the visit of the delegates to the Pan-American financial conference held in Washington last May at the invitation of the government. Six different trips are projected by the committee on return visits to South America that was appointed at the Washington conference.

Emphasis is placed on the announcement that these trips "are to be neither selling trips nor pleasure parties," but definite efforts towards the solution of problems sufficiently serious and important to justify the attention of the highest class of commercial and technical men of the United States.

Trips projected, but the personnel of which is not yet completed, are as follows:

Visiting Peru, Bolivia and Chile, party to consist of not more than 10 persons, no ladies, departing during the month of April, date of return to the United States not yet definitely decided.

To Ecuador, size of party and dates of departure and return not yet determined.

To Brazil, party consisting of not less than five nor more than 10 persons, leaving the United States during the month of April, date of return to the United States not yet determined.

To Cuba, Santa Domingo, Venezuela and Colombia, size of party and dates of departure and return to the United States not yet determined.

Persons interested in any of the foregoing trips should write immediately to R. H. Patchin, secretary, committee on return visits to Latin America, India House, New York city.

The personnel of the following trips, it is understood, is practically complete:

To Argentina, party to consist of not less than five nor more than 10 persons, leaving the United States during the month of April, date of return to the United States not yet determined.

To Uruguay and Paraguay, party consisting of seven persons, leaving the United States the latter part of February, date of return to the United States not yet determined.

Members of the parties will be provided with credentials from the United States government.

J. N. COLE A CANDIDATE

John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board and former speaker of the House of Representatives, has announced his candidacy as district delegate to the Republican national convention from the fifth congressional district. He enters the field as an unpledged delegate.

BAY STATE FARE CASE TO RESUME

After a respite of 10 weeks hearings on the petition of the Bay State Street railway to increase its fares to six cents are scheduled to be resumed tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at the hearing room of the public service commission, Beacon street. Robert M. Feustel, the road's valuation expert, is to be placed on the stand for examination by the "allied" counsel opposing the petition.

The first hearing on this petition was given on Nov. 8 and on Nov. 17 the commission decided to postpone further hearings until Feb 1 in order that the remonstrants might have ample opportunity to examine the expert testimony introduced by the roads in putting in its case.

TESTS FOR TEACHERS BEGIN

Men and women wishing to teach in Boston public schools and not holding certificates are given opportunity to qualify in examinations starting at the Boston normal school this morning. Examinations for the high and normal school positions begin today and will be continued tomorrow. Elementary school candidates will be examined on Wednesday and Thursday and industrial school teachers on Friday. Jeremiah E. Burke is in charge.

NEW GOVERNMENT PROPOSED

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Radical changes in town government here are proposed by a committee of the Needham Board of Trade which will meet this evening to consider the question. A board of five selectmen with increased powers is the plan of the committee, the chairman of which already has filed a bill in the Legislature with referendum attached.

ENTRIES FOR PARADE COMING IN

The memorial day workhorse parade is expected to be the largest the city has ever had, the entries for it already beginning to come in. The association announces that entry blanks can be obtained at the offices at 15 Beacon street. In a circular just issued the directors of the association call attention to the need of proper grooming.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO MEET

Many New England delegates go to Washington, D. C., next week to attend the fourth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which opens Tuesday, Feb. 8. The Boston group leaves the South station at 5. p. m., Monday.

The Boston chamber is entitled to send 10 delegates and 10 alternates. Among those to attend are: President Louis K. Liggett, Secretary James A. McKibben, Walter H. Belcher, A. F. Bemis, Edmund Billings, Chester I. Campbell, Henry C. Castle, Harvey S. Chase, Louis A. Coolidge, Arthur W. Donovan, Howard Elliott, Frank E. Ewing, John H. Fahey, Charles C. Ferris, A. Lincoln Filene,, Edward A. Filene, George A. Fiel, Charles E. Hildreth, George Hutchinson, Stanley King, John S. Lawrence, William E. Litchfield, M. S. Orth, John F. Perkins, B. J. Rothwell, James T. Wetherald, F. W. Whitcher.

The closing session of the annual meeting will be the dinner at the New Willard hotel at which time the delegates are to be addressed by President Wilson.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ISSUE IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a statement issued today by the Mexican confidential agency in Washington, the policy of making a more general distribution of lands which was one of the cardinal precepts of the Madero revolution is being carried out in Mexico. Woman suffrage has become a live question in Mexico. The Mexican agency received a dispatch from Merida, capital of the state of Yucatan, telling of the adjournment of the woman's congress called by General Alvarado, Governor of that state. The session adopted a resolution setting forth that, in view of the fact that the women of the republic of Mexico were of equal intelligence to the men, all inhibitions upon the suffrage and the right to hold public office as applicable to women under the existing organic law should be removed.

LECTURES LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, in Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

A Lecture on Christian Science

By WILLIAM R. RATHVON, C. S. B.
OF DENVER, COLORADO
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, Boston
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1916
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT

THE ARMOR BARONS

IV.

Although there is no armor plant in France in any way equal to the immense system at Essen, yet the armor industries of the republic are organised to the very highest point of efficiency. They stretch right across the country from Meurthe-et-Moselle to the Basses-Pyrénées, and their amassed capital amounts to something approaching 400,000,000 francs. In a larger degree, perhaps, than in any other country these works are knit up with the production of peace industries, such as railway locomotives and agricultural implements. None the less, as in all other countries, if their activity is to be maintained at a level capable of meeting the requirements of war, prices must be obtained for guns and armor out of all proportion to the true value of them. In this way the possibility of extreme profits is increased, with the result that financial operations take place on so gigantic a scale that behind the plants are commonly to be found the great banking systems of the country.

The main arm factories of France are, Monsieur Francis Delaisi tells us, the great Creusot works, the Aciéries de Marine-Homécourt, and the Chatillon-Commentry. As in the case of Essen, these works have their own iron and coal mines, and all the shops necessary for a complete output, with the result that there is no subletting of contracts, but the iron is mined in its raw form, and passed through the various necessary processes until it is ultimately sent out in the shape of a gun or a locomotive, a gun carriage or a plow. The result of such a system, which, it must be insisted upon, is not peculiar to France, but to all those countries, such as Austria, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain, which contain great armor manufactories, is an aggregation of profits which seems to mount with the inevitability of a snowball. Monsieur Delaisi has analyzed the financial results of this with admirable clarity. If, he points out, the Chantiers de la Gironde pays only 7 per cent, the Chantiers de Saint Nazaire pays 9 per cent, and the Chantiers de la Loire 15 per cent, whilst their shares issued at 500 francs are worth respectively 1300 francs, 975 francs and 1750 francs.

The great firms which receive the war orders of the government are, of course, worked still more profitably. The Aciéries de la Marine-Homécourt pays 13 per cent, whilst its 500-franc shares are quoted at 1625 francs. The Chatillon-Commentry pays 16 per cent, and its shares, also of 500 francs, are quoted at 2075 francs. Finally, the Creusot works, which pay 20 per cent, find their shares of 360 francs quoted at 2200 francs. Even these enormous dividends, Monsieur Delaisi points out, represent only a portion of the profits, since the famous financial journal L'Information calculates that, since 1897, the Aciéries de la Marine-Homécourt has formed a reserve fund of 20,500,000 francs besides distributing 45,000,000 francs amongst its shareholders, to say nothing of having set aside an assignment for depreciation sufficient to more than account for any possible loss. During the same period the Chatillon-Commentry has set aside a sum amounting to three times its own capital, namely 53,750,000 francs. Whilst finally the Creusot Company has managed to set aside 75,000,000 francs out of its profits.

In such circumstances, it is not difficult to understand that the requirements of finance demand the ablest direction possible. Thus, behind the Creusot Works stands the great bank known as the Union Parisienne; behind the Aciéries de la Marine-Homécourt stands the Crédit Lyonnais; and behind the Chantiers de la Méditerranée stands the Comptoir d'Escompte. Here too emerges another fact common again to the armor plants of all countries, namely, the employment in high positions of an innumerable number of officers from the naval and military services. Thus the Creusot Works, before the war at all events, commanded the services of two admirals, one naval captain, and one general. The effect of all this interlacing of departmental and financial interests may be seen in the analysis of profits which has already been given.

Monsieur Delaisi, who has so carefully studied this part of the question, has given one striking example of what can be done in this way. In the year 1898, he explains, before the War Material Syndicate, which controls these concerns, was formed, the Société des Batignolles contracted for the turret-armor of the Démocratic at 2f.20 per kilogram, and the Aciéries de la Marine for that of the Suffren at 2f.20. Five years later, the syndicate being in existence, the same firms raised their prices respectively from 2f.27 to 2f.96, and from 2f.20 to 2f.97 per kilogram, with the result that, taking into consideration the price of a battleship, the increase of 70 centimes represented the additional cost of 4,000,000 francs per vessel.

RETAIL STORES DEFENDED

At the annual meeting of the New England District Council of the Retail Clerk's Union yesterday a resolution was adopted repudiating stories that Boston department stores have discharged large numbers of girls and young women to avoid meeting the minimum wage commission recommendations. A. M. Keyes of Brockton was elected first vice-president and A. F. Gagner of Meriden, Conn., George A. Kaiser of Boston, E. M. Holton of Northfield, Vt., and Mark J. O'Donough of Boston vice-presidents. Nicholas J. Nally of Boston was reelected secretary-treasurer.

BOOKKEEPERS TO MEET

Subject of interest to bookkeepers will be discussed at the February meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Society of Bookkeepers at room 15, Old South building, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CITY AND STATE HONOR FAME OF GENERAL BANKS

Centennial of "Nat, the Bobbin Boy," Marked With Service in Waltham—Notable Speakers

WALTHAM, Mass.—State and municipal dignitaries joined Sunday afternoon in marking the centennial of Gen. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, statesman, orator and soldier, known as "The Bobbin Boy of Waltham." The exercises were held in Asbury Temple. At the left of the platform stood a life-sized portrait of Governor Banks, while the seats of honor were occupied by Governor McCall, former Gov. John Q. A. Brackett, the orator of the day; former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, former collector of the port of Boston, Jeremiah McCarthy; Col. Ephraim Stearns of Waltham, Nathan A. Warren, neighbor of General Banks, and Mayor Eben J. Williams.

Former Governor Brackett reviewed the life of his friend, General Banks, after whom, from the age of 15 years, he patterned his own career, and to whom he attributes his success. Mr. Brackett said: "In 1858 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and as he had been chosen speaker of the House in opposition to the slave power, so was he elected the first Republican Governor of Massachusetts. It was through his judicious action in mobilizing the state militia, that the war Governor who followed him into office was able to respond first of all the state executives to President Lincoln's call to arms."

Mr. Brackett referred to a number of incidents in the life of General Banks to show his great patriotism and loyalty as well as remarkable ability in all positions to which he was chosen. To show his loyalty he resigned the office of president of the Illinois Central railroad when President Lincoln asked him to become major-general in the Union army. General Banks served throughout the war with credit and bravery.

Governor McCall spoke briefly of the achievements of the Waltham Governor and referred to his career as one of the most brilliant of any in the history of the country. He paid tribute to the perseverance shown by General Banks, who was defeated seven times as candidate for the state Legislature before he was elected.

In front of the platform were three rows of members of F. P. H. Rogers post 29, G. A. R. Members of the Daughters of Veterans and Woman's Relief corps were also present. The following committee was present as the official representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts: Senator Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham, Senator George Ellis of Newton, Speaker Channing Cox, Representatives Drury and Gibbs of Waltham, Armstrong of Somerville, Sullivan and Wall of Boston and Sergeant-at-Arms James Beatty of Waltham.

Mayor Eben J. Williams opened the exercises with a brief address, introducing Nathan Warren as chairman. The Rev. Francis E. Webster, rector of Christ church, offered prayer. At the close of the observance the audience sang "America." Members of the Banks family at the afternoon service were Miss Maud Banks, a daughter of General Banks, Joseph Banks, a son, and Miss Sybil Banks, a niece. The Banks homestead stands on Main street, Waltham.

WORK OF TWO ORGANIZATIONS IN BOSTON DESCRIBED

Addressing the Ward Ten Good Government Association at a dinner at the Hotel Hemenway on Saturday evening, Miss Ellen A. Webster, secretary of the Boston Students Union, and George W. Mehaffey, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., told of what those two organizations are doing for young men and women living in Boston.

The Boston Students Union was organized as a center for young women coming to Boston to study. It was found, Miss Webster said, that many young girls came with no knowledge of where they were to stay after they got here and just walked the streets looking for a place with rooms to let.

The organization which she represents made a directory of such lodging and boarding houses as it could recommend and had thousands of them sent out each year, getting schools and teachers to send them out with their own circulars to prospective students.

The union goes further, it has secured the cooperation of the owners of these lodging places for the welfare of the students. In addition it provides a home where some of the girls can live and others get their meals, while on holidays there is always a special celebration to which every young woman student in the city is invited. The effort is to make this home truly homelike and expressive of the highest ideals of culture and ethics.

Mr. Mehaffey explained the work of the Y. M. C. A. in its effort to reach young men of whatever race or religious belief in the city who might be benefited by its work. It provided opportunity for recreation, study and lodging quarters, he said, and unceasingly holds aloft the standard of right living.

Music was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Frick. The dinner was presided over by Charles F. Hackett, the president.

OHABEI SHALOM ELECTS

Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, held its annual meeting and election of officers in the vestry of the temple yesterday afternoon. These officers were named: John Nathan, president; A. S. Cohen, vice-president; Levi Herman, treasurer; Mark Stone, secretary; Henry Penn, A. A. Rosenbush and A. S. Hirshberg, board of trustees.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DARDANELLES DISPATCH

(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Sir Ian Hamilton in London on his return from the Dardanelles

PART I

LONDON, England—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, a dispatch from General Sir Ian Hamilton, G. C. B., to the secretary of state for war was recently published. The dispatch, which has been long and eagerly awaited, is marked by the clearness, distinction and conciseness which have characterized all the dispatches of the former commander in chief at the Dardanelles. Although concisely written, however, it is an extremely lengthy document, covering the whole of the operations from May 10 to Oct. 17, when he left the peninsula, outlining the position as it was before the first date mentioned, discussing the possible courses of action, describing the battles of July 12-13 and July 31, and going into detail as to the great attack on Aug. 6, the advance from Anzac and the failure of Suvla bay. The following is the first portion of the dispatch.

Sir Ian Hamilton begins by mentioning that on May 10 and 17 he had cabled for reenforcements, but that between the dates of dispatch and arrival, Russia had given up the idea of cooperating from the coast of the Black sea, thereby setting free Turkish divisions for the Dardanelles. During June, Lord Kitchener, it appears, became aware of the bearing of these facts and promised Sir Ian Hamilton three regular divisions, plus the infantry of two territorial divisions, the advance guard of these troops to reach Mudros by July 10 and their concentration to be complete by Aug. 10.

Sir Ian Hamilton had already narrowed down the methods of employing these fresh forces to one of the following four:

(a) Every man to be thrown on to the southern sector of the peninsula to force a way forward to the Narrows.

(b) Disembarkation on the Asiatic side of the Straits, followed by a march on Chanak.

(c) A landing at Enos or Ebrije for the purpose of seizing the neck of the isthmus at Bulair.

(d) Reenforcement of the Australian and New Zealand army corps, combined with a landing in Suvla bay. Then with one strong push to capture Hill 305, and working from that dominating point to grip the waist of the peninsula.

The first three courses, Sir Ian Hamilton explains, were rejected owing to various insuperable difficulties which he details, although in many ways they were attractive projects. Turning to project (d) the surmounting of the dominating height, Hill 305, with the capture of Maidos and Gaba Tepe as its sequel, Sir Ian Hamilton says that from the very first he had hoped that by landing the force under the heights of Sari Bair they would be able to strangle the Turkish communications to the southwards, whether by land or sea and so clear the Narrows for the fleet. Owing to various reasons which he enumerates these hopes had not hitherto borne fruit, but they were well founded. The Australians and New Zealanders had rooted themselves in very near to the vitals of the enemy; by their tenacity and courage they still held open the doorway from which one strong thrust forward might give them command of the Narrows. From the naval point of view, the auspices were also favorable. Suvla bay was but one mile further from Mudros than Anzac, and its possession would assure them a submarine-proof bay and harbor good against gales, except those from the southwest. There were, as might be expected, some special difficulties to be overcome. To these it could only be said that a bad country was better than an entrenched country, and that supply and water problems might be countered by careful preparation.

Before a man of the reenforcements had arrived, Sir Ian Hamilton says, my mind was made up as to their employment, and by means of a vigorous offensive from Anzac, combined with a surprise landing to the north of it, I meant to try and win through to Maidos leaving behind me a well-protected line of communications starting from the bay of Suvla. The commander-in-chief also decided that he must take the plunge by the second week in August, so as to eliminate the moon; otherwise the whole venture would have to be postponed for a month. To realize the dangers of this he had only to consider how notably his prospects would have been bettered had these same reenforcements arrived in time to enable him to anticipate the moon of July.

Place and date having shaped themselves, the intervening period had to be filled in with as much fighting as possible. Working out my ammunition allowance, he says, I found I could accumulate just enough high explosive shell to enable me to try one serious attack per each period of three weeks. I was thus limited to a single effort on a large scale, plus the prescribed unceasing offensive routine, with bombing, sniping and mining as its methods. The action of July 12-13 was meant to be a sequel to the action of June 28. That advance had driven back the Turkish right on to the second main system of defense just south of Krithia, but on my center and right the enemy still held their forward system of trenches and it was my intention on July 12 to seize the remaining trenches of this foremost system from the sea at the mouth of Kereves Dere to the main Sedd-el-Barr-Krithia road along a front of some 2000 yards.

Describing the attack in detail and paying a tribute to the French and Scottish who took part, mentioning also the over-eagerness of the one hundred fifty-fifth brigade, the fourth battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who advanced until they came under a cross fire from friend and foe, Sir Ian Hamilton says: Generally the upshot of the attack was this. On our right and left and on the French left, two lines had been captured, but in neither case was the third or last line of the system in their hands. Elsewhere a fine feat of arms had been accomplished and a solid and enduring advance had been achieved, giving us far the best sited line for defense, and with it the best shield for machine gun and rifle fire we had hitherto obtained upon the peninsula.

Only one other action need be mentioned before coming to the big operation of August. On the extreme right of Anzac, the flank of a work called Tasmania post was threatened by the extension of a Turkish trench. The task of capturing this trench was entrusted to the third Australian brigade.

And now it was time to determine the date for the great venture. The moon would rise on the morning of the 7th at about 2 a. m. A day or two earlier, the last reinforcements, the fifty-third and fifty-fourth divisions were due to arrive. The first day of the attack was fixed for Aug. 6. Once the date was decided, a certain amount of ingenuity had to be called into play so as to divert the attention of the enemy from my main strategicial conception. This I repeat for the sake of clearness, was:

(1) To break out with a rush from Anzac and cut off the bulk of the Turkish army from land communication with Constantinople.

(2) To gain such a command for my artillery as to cut off the bulk of the Turkish army from sea traffic whether with Constantinople or with Asia.

(3) Incidentally, to secure Suvla bay as a winter base for Anzac and all the troops operating in the northern theater.

His schemes for hoodwinking the Turks, Sir Ian Hamilton says, fell under two heads, strategical diversions and tactical diversions. Under the first heading came a surprise landing of a force of 300 men on the northern shore of the Gulf of Xeros; demonstrations by French ships beside Mitylene along the Syrian coast; concentration at Mitylene; inspections at Mitylene by the admiral and myself; making to order of a whole set of maps of Asia in Egypt, as well as secret service work, most of which bore fruit.

These diversions were meant to draw away enemy reserves not yet committed to the peninsula. Amongst the tactical diversions meant to hold up enemy reserves already on the peninsula, were a big containing attack at Helles; soundings, registration of guns and so forth by monitors between Gaba Tepe and Kum Tepe; an attack to be carried out by Anzac on Lone Pine trenches which lay in front of their right wing, and as far distant as the local terrain would admit from the scene of the real battle. Thanks entirely to the reality and vigor which the navy and the troops threw into them, each one of these ruses was, it so turned out, entirely successful, with the result that the Turks, despite their excellent spy system, were caught completely off their guard at dawn on Aug. 7.

Having settled upon the manner and time of the diversions, orders had to be issued for the main operations. Within the narow confines of the positions we held on the peninsula, it was impossible to concentrate even as much as one third of the fresh troops about to be launched to the attack, nor could Mudros and Imbros combined absorb the whole of the remainder. The strategic concentration which precedes a normal battle had, in my case, Sir Ian Hamilton says, to be a very wide dispersion. Thus, of the forces destined for my offensive on the day before the battle, part were at Anzac, part at Imbros, part at Mudros, and part at Mitylene. These last three detachments were separated respectively by 14, 60 and 120 miles of sea from the arena into which they were simultaneously to appear.

To insure the punctual arrival of all these masses of inexperienced troops at the right moment and spot, together with their material, munitions, stores, supplies, water, animals and vehicles, was a prodigious undertaking, demanding not only competence, but self-confidence, and I will say for my general staff that I believe the clearness and completeness of their orders for this concentration and landing will hereafter be studied as models in military academies. The need for economy in sea transport, the awkwardness and restrictions of open beaches, the impossibility of landing guns, animals or vehicles rapidly, all these made it essential to create a special separate organization for every single unit taking part in the adventure. A pack mule corps to supply 80,000 men had also to be organized for that specific purpose, until such time as other transport could be landed. As to water, that element of itself was responsible for a whole chapter of preparations. An enormous quantity had to be collected secretly and as secretly stored away at Anzac, where a high level reservoir had to be built, having a holding capacity of 30,000 gallons, and fitted out with a regular system of pipes and distribution tanks. A stationary engine was brought over from Egypt to fill that reservoir. Petroleum tins with a carrying capacity of 80,000 gallons were got together and fixed up with handles.

Turning to Suvla bay, it was believed that good wells and springs existed both in the Biyuk, Anafarta valley and in Suvla plain. Nevertheless the war office were asked to dispatch, with each reenforcing division, water receptacles for pack transport at the rate of half a gallon per man. The sheet-anchor on which hung the whole of these elaborate schemes was the navy. One tiny flaw in the perfect mutual trust and confidence animating the two services would have wrecked the whole enterprise. Experts at a distance may have guessed as much; it was self-evident to the rawest private on the spot, but with men like Vice-Admiral de Robeck, Commodore Roger Keys, Rear-Admiral Christian and Capt. F. H. Mitchell at our backs, we soldiers were secured against any such risk, the commander-in-chief remarks, and it will be seen how perfect was the precision the sailors put into their job.

Apart from feints the first blow was to be dealt in the southern zone. In that theater I had my own poste de commandement. But upon Aug. 6 attacks in the south were only to form a subsidiary part of one great concerted attack. Anzac was to deliver the knock-out blow. Helles and Suvla were complementary operations. Were I to commit myself at the outset to any one of these three theaters, I must lose my sense of proportion. Worse, there being no lateral communication between them, as soon as I landed at one, I was cut off from present touch with both the others. At Imbros I was 45 minutes from Helles, 40 minutes from Anzac and 50 minutes from Suvla. Imbros was the center of the cable system and thence I could follow each phase of the triple attack and be ready with my two divisions of reserves to throw in reenforcements where they seemed most to be required. Therefore I decided to follow the opening moves from general headquarters. At Helles the attack of the 6th was directed against 1200 yards of the Turkish front opposite our own right and right center and was to be carried out by the eighty-eighth brigade of the twenty-ninth division. Two small Turkish trenches outlading the main advance had, if possible, to be captured simultaneously, an affair which was intrusted to the forty-second division.

After bombardment, the infantry assaulted at 3:50 p. m. Continuing, Sir Ian Hamilton shows how despite temporary successes, by nightfall none of the Turkish line remained in their possession. Our setback, he says, was in no ways the fault of the troops. That ardor which only dashed itself to pieces against the enemy's strong intrenchments and numerous, stubborn defenders on Aug. 6, would, a month earlier, have achieved notable success. Such was the opinion of all. But the moral, as well as the strength of the Turks had had time to rise to great heights since our last serious encounters on June 21 and 28 and July 12. On those dates, all ranks had felt, as an army feels instinctively, yet with certitude, that they had fairly got the upper hand of the enemy and that, given the wherewithal, they could have gone on steadily advancing. Now that self-same, half-beaten enemy were again making as stout a resistance as they had offered us at our original landing.

Giving reasons for this recovery of Turkish moral and strength, he mentions a striking, though fortuitous one, namely that the British had, by a coincidence as strange as it was unfortunate, anticipated a Turkish offensive by an hour or two at most.

Despite the counter attack of the Turks, Sir Ian Hamilton persevered on the 7th with his plans, his objective being a double line of Turkish trenches on a front of about 800 yards between the Mal Tepe Dere and the west branch of the Kanli Dere. Describing the fighting, Sir Ian Hamilton pays a tribute to the fine endurance and gallantry of the Lancashires, particularly in the center, where a stiff battle raged all day up and down a vineyard some 200 yards long by 100 yards broad, on the west of the Krithia road. He mentions incidentally the personal bravery of Lieut. W. T. Forshaw, 1-9th Manchester regiment in the northern corner of the vineyard, the latter sticking to his post after his detachment had been relieved, an act for which he was later awarded the V. C. By the morning of Aug. 9 things were quieter. On the night of the 12-13th the enemy made one more desperate dash for the vineyard and got it, but on the 13th, Sir Ian Hamilton adds, our bombers took the matter in hand. The Turks were finally driven out, the new fire trenches were wired and loopholed, and have since become part of our line. These two attacks have served their main purpose, and how can a commander say enough for the troops, who, aware that their task was only a subsidiary one, fought with just as much vim and resolution as if they were storming the battlements of Constantinople?

GOV. M'CALL TO BE SPEAKER AT THE ENGINEERS' DINNER

Engineers representing many branches of their profession are to gather at the Boston City Club on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, and will be addressed, among others, by Governor McCall. The occasion is the seventh annual joint dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

These three organizations are to be hosts and have extended an open invitation to attend to all engineers in Boston and vicinity, including non-members, to embrace besides the mechanical, electrical and civil branches of the profession, the mining, chemical and all other engineers. The gathering is to promote the social and the professional interests and to emphasize their broader civic relationships. It is to be distinctly an "engineers' night."

The presidents of the home and national societies are expected to be present. Special delegations from the local engineering societies of Lynn, Worcester, Providence and other cities have arranged to attend. It was a similar gathering of engineers that held the first dinner at the new Boston City Club when it opened a year ago.

Other speakers scheduled are: Col. William E. Craighill, U. S. A., head of the army engineers at Boston; William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer of New York city who also is known locally for his connection with the Cape Cod canal project; Dr. John A. Brashear of Pittsburgh, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who also is noted as the maker of practically all the lenses now in use by the most powerful telescopes in the world.

The toastmaster is to be Charles L. Edgar, president and general manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. Arrangements are in charge of a joint committee of the three organizations, the chairman being Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute.

THREE BROTHERS ORDAINED

MEDFORD, Mass.—Three brothers, one a graduate and the other two students of the Crane Theological school, were ordained in the ministry here last night in Goddard chapel. They are George A., Thomas M. and John N. Mark, 99 Capen street. All three of the brothers are preaching, George at the Danvers Universalist church, Thomas at the Marblehead Universalist church, and John at the Follen Memorial church at East Lexington.

RELIEF FUND PLANNED

The British Charitable Society will hold a meeting Thursday evening at the Hotel Bellevue when the committee on the proposed entertainment for relief funds will make its report.

GEN. STREETER AGAIN CHOSEN AS PRESIDENT

Unusual Honor Conferred Upon Him by New Hampshire Historical Society

CONCORD, N. H.—Gen. Frank S. Streeter was reelected president of the New Hampshire Historical Society Thursday at the annual meeting, being accorded an unusual honor, says a special to the Manchester Union. General Streeter had been head of the society two years and it had been customary to have a new president after that length of service.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Frank Sherwin Streeter, Concord; vice-presidents, Frank Nesmith Parsons, Franklin, and George Bridge Leighton, Dublin; recording secretary, Otis Grant Hammond, Concord; corresponding secretary, John Calvin Thorne, Concord; treasurer, William Spooner Huntington, Concord.

The society has 580 active members, 24 honorary and 21 corresponding.

TECH ENGINEERS START ON THEIR MID-YEAR TOUR

About 20 members of the Electrical Engineering Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are visiting the Interborough Rapid Transit system in New York today on the first leg of their annual mid-year trip. The men left Boston last evening and will go as far south as Washington and west to Buffalo.

On Tuesday the Electric Storage Battery works in Philadelphia will be visited in the morning and the Midvale Steel works in the afternoon.

Washington, D. C., will be visited Wednesday and the bureau of standards is the objective point here. Part of the day only is to be devoted to this, the engineers spending the afternoon sightseeing. The Westinghouse Machine Company at Pittsburgh will be visited the following day and will take the place of the usual visit to the General Electric plant at Schenectady as the work in each is very similar.

Niagara Falls and vicinity occupies two days of the trip as here a large amount of hydro-electric power is developed and used. The Atchison Graphite Company will again be visited, the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Hydro Electric Power Company.

The Ontario Power Company will be the last plant visited, the men returning the day before the opening of the second term.

IMMIGRANTS ARE PRAISED

America's greatest asset is the immigrant, declared Guy D. Gold, secretary of the New American Association of Brockton, at the Bulfinch Church Forum last night. Mr. Gold said that 82 out of every 100 mayors east of the Mississippi are Irish, that the Jew is the greatest optimist of the country and that the Italian is bringing a much needed sense of beauty. He declared that the popular idea that the immigrant is lowering the wage of American workmen is ridiculous.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OFFICERS NAMED

Temple Israel held its annual meeting yesterday and elected officers for the year as follows: Jacob R. Morse, president; Louis Strauss, vice-president; Louis Hyneman, treasurer; Leo J. Lyons, clerk; Daniel Frank, M. H. Goldschmidt, Samuel Shuman and Felix Vorenberg, trustees for three years; Louis E. Kirstein, trustee for one year; A. Guggenheim, superintendent.

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DEFENSE PLEAS SPREAD AFAR BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

as the Lusitania case has been in the public eye as the greatest danger point.

Any breaking off of relations with the countries in the entente alliance is unthought of, and the present purpose of this government, it is understood, in its notes, protests and memoranda to Great Britain is to lay its foundation in all the cases that have come up to provide for diplomatic settlements after the war.

The President is intensely interested in getting Congress to legislate for a fair measure of preparedness, and that speedily. The members of his cabinet share with him this purpose. Opposed to any such policy two years ago, he has changed his views as various incidents and complications have arisen from the war, and from his point of view now no other subject before the people is more important. The administration is equally insistent both for an adequate navy and for a continental army.

The fact was explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a high official of the government that the country must be made to see the necessity of organizing an adequate continental army at once. It is declared to be as fully important as the increase in the strength of the navy. The administration, this official said, has no faith whatever in the efficiency of the state militia for service in emergencies, such as might be expected from international complications. Labor is opposed to the militia, while a continental army would receive the approbation of labor.

While the sudden increase in alarmist talk may have some effect among the new members in Congress, there is no reason to believe that it will stampede the older members into legislation that will be extravagant, and without the bounds of reason. These older members know that in periods of turmoil their obligation to be calm is increased. They realize that the difficulties of the situation are becoming greater and still believe a solution will be found for them.

Address at Cleveland, O.

President Wilson's address at Cleveland, O., was in part:

"The titanic struggle continues. The difficulties of the world's affairs accumulate. It was of course evident that this was taking place long before the present session of Congress assembled. But only since the Congress assembled has it been possible to consider what we ought to do in the new circumstances of the times. Congress cannot know what to do unless the nation knows what to do, and it seemed to me not only my privilege but my duty to go out and inform my fellow countrymen just what I understand the present situation to be.

"What are the elements of the case? In the first place, and most obviously, two thirds of the world are at war. It is not merely an European struggle; nations in the Orient have become involved, as well as nations in the west, and everywhere there seems to be creeping even upon the nations disengaged the spirit and the threat of war. All the world outside of America is on fire. Do you wonder that man's imagination takes color from the situation? Do you wonder that there is a great reaction against war? Do you wonder that the passion for peace grows stronger as the spectacle grows more tremendous and more overwhelming?

"And do you wonder, on the other hand, that man's sympathies become deeply engaged on the one side or the other? For no small things are happening. This is a struggle which will determine the history of the world, I dare say, for more than a century to come. The world will never be the same again after this war is over. The change may be for weal or it may be for woe, but it will be fundamental and tremendous. And in the meantime we, the people of the United States, are the one great disengaged power, the one neutral power, finding it a little difficult to be neutral, because like men everywhere else, we are human; we have the deep passions of mankind in us; we have sympathies that are as easily stirred as the sympathies of any other people. We have interest when we see we are being drawn slowly into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval.

"It is very difficult for us to hold off and look with cool judgment upon such tremendous matters. And yet we have held off. It has not been easy for the government at Washington to avoid the entanglements which seem to beset it on every side. It has needed a great deal of watchfulness and an unremitting patience to do so, but all the while no American could fail to be aware that America did not wish to become engaged, that she wished to hold apart, not because she did not see the issues of the struggle, but because she thought her duties to be duties of peace and of separate action. And all the while the nations themselves, that were engaged, seemed to be looking to us for some sort of action, not hostile in character, but sympathetic in character.

"Hardly a single thing has occurred in Europe which has in any degree shocked the sensibilities of mankind that the government of the United States has not been called upon by the one side or the other to protest and intervene with its moral influence, if not with its physical force. So that it is as if we were the great audience before whom this stupendous drama is being played out, and we are asked to comment upon the turns and crises of the plot. And not only are we the audience and challenged to be the umpire, but all the while our own life touches the matters at many points of vital contact.

"And America has done more than care for her own people and think of her own fortunes in these great matters. She has said, even since the time of President Monroe, that she was the champion of the freedom and the separate sovereignty of peoples throughout the western hemisphere. She is trustee for those ideals, and she is pledged, deeply and permanently pledged, to keep those momentous promises.

"She not only, therefore, must play her part in keeping this conflagration from spreading to the people of the United States; she must also keep this conflagration from spreading on this side of the sea. These are matters in which our very life and our whole pride are embedded and rooted, and we can never draw back from them. And I, my fellow-citizens, because of the extraordinary office with which you have intrusted me, must, whether I will or not, be your responsible spokesman in these great matters. It is my duty, therefore, when impressions are deeply borne in upon me with regard to the national welfare, to speak to you with the utmost frankness about them; and that is the errand upon which I have come away from Washington.

"For my own part I am sorry that these things fall within the year of a national political campaign. They ought to have nothing whatever to do with politics. The man who brings partisan feeling into these matters and seeks partisan advantage by means of them, is unworthy of your confidence. I am sorry that upon the eve of a campaign we should be obliged to discuss these things, for fear they might run over into the campaign and seem to constitute a part of it. Let us forget that this is a year of national elections. That is neither here nor there. The thing to do now is for all men of all parties to think along the same lines and to do in the first place, they ought to tell the truth. There have been some exthe same things and forget every difference that may have divided them.

"Where we are lacking more perhaps is on land and in the number of men who are ready to fight. Not the number of fighting men, but the number of men who are ready to fight. Some men are born troublesome, some men have trouble thrust upon them, and other men acquire trouble. I think I belong to the second class. But the characteristic desire of America is not that she should have a great body of men whose chief business is to fight, but a great body of men who know how to fight and are ready to fight when anything that is dear to the nation is threatened. You might have what we have, millions of men who have never handled arms of war, who are mere material for shot and powder if you put them in the field, and America would be ashamed of the inefficiency of calling such men to defend the nation.

"What we want is to associate in training with the army of the United States men who will volunteer for a sufficient length of time every year to get a rudimentary acquaintance with arms, the rudimentary skill in handling them, the rudimentary acquaintance with camp life, the rudimentary acquaintance with military drill and discipline; and we ought to see to it that we have men of that sort in sufficient numbers to constitute an initial army when we need an army for the defense of the country.

"I believe that the Congress of the United States ought to do, and that it will do, a great deal more for the national guard than it ever has done; and everything ought to be done to make it a model military arm; but that is not the arm that we are immediately interested in. We are interested in knowing that there are men all over the United States, prepared, equipped and ready to go out at the call of the national government upon the shortest possible notice. You will ask me: Why do you say the shortest possible notice? Because, gentlemen, let me tell you very solemnly, you cannot afford to postpone this thing. I do not know what a single day may bring forth.

"I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger. I merely want to leave you with this solemn impression: That I know that we are daily treading amidst the most intricate dangers, and that the dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our own making and are not under our control; and that no man in the United States knows what a single week, or a single day, or a single hour may bring forth. These are solemn things to say to you, but I would be unworthy of my office if I did not come out and tell you with absolute frankness just exactly what I understand the situation to be."

AMERICANS OF HUNGARIAN RACE SHOW LOYALTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, as President Wilson's personal representative, was warmly greeted at the mass meeting here yesterday of American citizens of Hungarian birth, who protested vigorously in resolutions against what they claim is an unfounded but growing public suspicion regarding their patriotism and loyalty to the stars and stripes.

Senator James read the telegram he received from the President, expressing confidence in the loyalty of the great body of foreign-born citizens.

The telegram follows:

"May I not send my earnest greetings to the meeting, and will you not express for me my very deep and sincere confidence in the entire loyalty and patriotism of the great body of our fellow citizens who have strengthened and enriched America by adding their energy to our own out of the nations which have joined in their stocks to make a great America?"

Senator James declared he was for America as against England, against Germany, against Hungary. "I am for America against the world," he added. He told the audience he would not expect them to forget their native country, any more than he could forget Kentucky if he were transplanted in the heart of Russia. He said he wished for this country's lasting peace.

PRESIDENT IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—President Wilson arrived in Milwaukee at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon.

MORE FARMING OBJECT OF BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

two, 17.9; three, 8.7; four, 13.6; five, 1.2; six, .92; seven, 2.8; eight, 4.1; nine 6.8; 10, 36.8; 11, 103.1; 12, 2.1; 13, 33.3; 14, 23.9; 15, 26.6; 16, 85; 17, 64.1; 18, 11.3; 19, 141.5; 20, 223.6; 21, 76; 22, 165.4; 23, 3356.6; 24, 1165.7; 25, 859.5; 26, 1252.2.

Speaking of the apparently large areas of unoccupied land within easy reach of congested sections of cities, the commissioners say:

"As the number of persons per assessed acre is much lower in other cities than in Boston, it is safe to conclude that the proportion of vacant land is much greater.

"If as seems true from a consideration of the Boston situation, one half of that land is vacant, then 166,000 acres of land within city limits are lying idle—an appalling and continued economic waste.

"Much public discussion is now taking place in regard to the apparent shortage of and high price for eggs. At an extremely low estimate this vacant land could be made to produce over 400,000,000 dozens of eggs per year. Not that this commission recommends that the land be put to this purpose; much of it is needed for homes, factories, stores and other necessities of civilized life. But until available for such purposes, it would be far better to produce eggs than weeds."

Details of the other bill, that authorizing the purchase of land by the homestead commission for the double purpose of relieving congestion and providing homes in the country for city families, were made public recently through these columns.

The first section authorizes the homestead commission, by and with the consent of the Governor and council, to acquire and develop land, for the purpose of providing homes for citizens.

The second section authorizes the commission to sell such land, or portions, with or without buildings, on terms and conditions to be approved by the Governor and council, subject to the provision that no land shall be sold for less than it cost. The commission construes "cost" to include for each lot a proper proportion of overhead expenses. All receipts are to be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth.

With the "tenants" paying for their homes in installments, it is believed there would be ready money enough after the first few years to allow the commission to extend its work indefinitely. Success in the present modest undertaking would also lead to additional appropriations from the Legislature, it is believed.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Monday:

Commander Davis, detached naval recruiting and radio station, San Diego; Lieut. H. M. Bemis, detached third division submarine flotilla, Atlantic command; Lieut. J. M. Deem, detached command G-1, to fit out L-5 and command her; Ensign T. W. McGuire, retired; A. Paym. C. C. Coop, to Des Moines.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived — Birmingham, Guacanayabo bay, Jan. 29; C-2, C-3, C-5 at Cristobal, Jan. 29; Chattanooga at Manzanillo, Jan. 27; Glacier at Mazatlan, 28; Iris at La Paz, Jan. 29; McDougal at Guacanayabo bay, Jan. 29; Nero at Topolobambo, Jan. 28; Patuxent at Guantanamo, Jan. 29; Perkins at Key West, Jan. 30; Potomac at Cristobal, Jan. 29; Sterrett at Key West, Jan. 30; Tennessee at Port au Prince, Jan. 28; Vulcan at Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 30.

Sailed—Buffalo, Guaymas for San Diego, Jan. 29; Celtic, Guantanamo for Boston, Jan. 29; Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Las Pennas, Jan. 27; Las Pennas for San Blas, Jan. 28; San Blas for Mazatlan, Jan. 29; Cyclops, Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince, Jan. 30; Itis, Guaymas for Lapaz, Jan. 27; Jouett, Norfolk for New York, Jan. 30; Louisiana, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo bay, Jan. 30; Monaghan, Charleston for Key West, Jan. 29; Nero, Topolobambo for San Diego, Jan. 28; Paul Jones, Guaymas for San Diego, Jan. 29; Perkins, Pensacola for Charleston via Key West, Jan. 29; Perry, Guaymas for San Diego, Jan. 29; Preble, Guaymas for San Diego, Jan. 29; San Diego, Bremerton for Seattle, Jan. 29; Sterrett, Pensacola for Charleston via Key West, Jan. 29; Stewart, Guaymas for San Diego, Jan. 29; Torrey, Charleston for Key West, Jan. 29; Vicksburg, Bremerton for Seattle, Jan. 29; Vulcan, New York yard for Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 29; Worden, Charleston for Key West, Jan. 29.

LONGER HOURS SOUGHT

Representative McInerney headed a delegation of Boston bowling alley proprietors who appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs today in favor of a bill allowing them to keep their establishments open until midnight on week days and until 1 o'clock on holiday mornings. Among the proponents were Miah J. Murray, George A. Littlefield and former Representative Michael J. Lydon, all members of the Bowling Protective League of Boston, who explained that the reason they were asking for this legislation was simply to establish a standard of hours when bowling alleys may be kept open.

NEW SHIP BILL PROVIDES FOR A BOARD OF FIVE

Government Operation Feature Revised and Effort Made to Encourage Building Up of American Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Details of the new administration ship bill to build a merchant marine and naval auxiliaries, revised to command the votes of dissenting Democrats, have been made public. The bill will be introduced today in the House by Chairman Alexander of the merchant marine committee, who will lead the fight for its passage on the floor. Public hearings, at which President Wilson and others will be asked to testify will begin in a few days.

The striking differences between the new bill and the ones which failed in the Senate last year are modifications of the government operation features and extension of the powers of the shipping board which it is proposed to create. Government operation, under the new bill, would be entered upon only as a last resort if private capital failed to respond to the enterprise. The shipping board would be empowered to regulate all interstate and foreign commerce in American waters as the interstate commerce commission now regulates interstate railway traffic.

Every effort has been made to draw the bill so as to encourage American capital to help to build up the merchant marine and to protect it from unfair foreign competition, and government vessels never would operate on lines where an American service was furnishing satisfactory service at fair rates. The out-and-out government ownership feature of the old bill aroused so much opposition that it was generally conceded to have been one of the primary causes for the failure of the measure.

An initial appropriation of $50,000,000 for the purchase or lease of vessels to be obtained by the sale of Panama canal bonds and the appointment of the shipping board of five members are the first objects of the new bill.

The secretary of the navy and the secretary of commerce would be ex-officio members of the board and the other three members would be men of large practical experience in foreign commerce. They would be appointed by the President and receive $10,000 a year. A secretary would receive $5000 a year and the remainder of the board employees, except an attorney, would come from the civil service lists of the federal government.

With the $50,000,000 the board would organize a corporation to lease, buy, charter or build ships. It would be restricted to the purchase of as many American-made vessels as possible. Ships constructed in foreign countries would be limited to foreign trade only. The board would offer stock to citizens of the United States, and if all were subscribed, the board need never operate a ship. Failing to interest private capital, however, the board could operate vessels.

Both vessels controlled by the board and those which had passed into private hands by lease or charter would be subject at all times to the call of the President for use in war. Members of the crews and officers could volunteer at any time for service in the naval auxiliary and would receive from $5 to $15 a month from the time of enlistment.

Liberal resolutions for United States shippers and more rigid rules for foreign interests are contemplated by that part of the bill prescribing the powers of the shipping board. Here are some of the features of those clauses:

The shipping board and the interstate commerce commission, acting jointly, could permit railroads to make special rates for shipments in connection with steamships to encourage interior points to participate in the foreign trade.

All common carriers, foreign and domestic, operating in American waters, would be forced after Jan. 1, 1917, to obtain revocable licenses from the board.

No vessel registered or enrolled under the laws of the United States could be sold to a foreign country without permission from the board. Failure to observe that restriction would subject the vessel to refusal of clearance papers and the owner to a charge of committing a misdemeanor.

Vessels might be resold or leased only to other United States citizens and with the board's approval.

The framers of the bill emphasize that one of its first purposes is to put government ships into traffic where private capital would not assume the risk or where there is imperative need of immediate transportation facilities before private capital could act.

The outlook for the passage of the bill in the Senate, where it failed last year because of a party revolt led by Senator Clarke, now is considered favorable. The President has had frequent conferences recently with senators who opposed it and many changes were made in accordance with their proposals.

MASONIC BUILDING PLANNED

OZARK, Ark.—The Masonic lodge is arranging to erect a $6000 two-story building, on South Third street, says the Little Rock Gazette. The first story has been leased to the United States government for 10 years to be used as the postoffice. The second story will be used as the Masonic lodge room.

WEEKS NOT WITHDRAWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report published in certain quarters today that Senator Weeks would withdraw from the presidential race in favor of Governor McCall is declared to be without foundation.

CLEANER NEWS OF PROCEEDINGS IN COURT URGED

Committee on Judiciary of Massachusetts Legislature Holds Hearing on Measures to Restrict Publicity in Some Cases

Legislation authorizing justices to exclude from court, when certain testimony involving indecency and immorality are heard, persons not obliged to be present and requiring the exclusion of children in such cases was advocated at the Massachusetts State House today by Charles M. Davenport of Boston, trustee for institutions caring for juveniles, and James A. Lowell, counsel for the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Both speakers asserted that the effect of hearing testimony in some of the divorce and criminal cases was demoralizing and unquestionably accountable for considerable crime. Mr. Davenport stated that questions put to juvenile offenders as to where they learned how to commit the offenses with which they were charged, brought admissions that it was from testimony heard while loitering in court rooms through curiosity.

Members of the committee on the judiciary, before whom the hearing was given, questioned Mr. Davenport about the present law on the subject. The latter said that chapter 166 of the revised laws authorizes justices to exclude minor spectators but it does not compel their exclusion, nor authorize refusing admission to adults. He believed an extension of the law to cover these two points was plainly desirable. He had drafted a bill to this effect which was now before the committee for a hearing.

The bill, which the speaker said was in line with the law of England on this subject, reads as follows:

Sec. 1. The judge of any court in any proceedings in relation to an offense against, or any conduct contrary to, decency or morality in which a person, who in the opinion of the court is a child or young person, is called as a witness, shall exclude from the court room, during the taking of the evidence of such child or young person all persons not having a direct interest in the case, except members or officers of the court, parties or their attorneys and bona fide representatives of the press.

Sec. 2. No child who has reached the age of understanding and who is under 18 years of age shall be permitted to be present in any court during the trial of any person charged with a criminal offense, unless he is the person charged with such offense or during such time as his presence is required as a witness or unless his presence is otherwise necessary, in the opinion of the court, in the interests of justice.

It was pointed out by a member of the committee that section 1 would make it obligatory on the part of the court to exclude adults, a proceeding to which objections had been raised in newspaper editorials and to which some judges are loath to resort. Representative Kennard of the committee expressed the opinion that this might be regarded as unnecessary interference with the judiciary, and that the newspapers reflected public opinion on the subject. "Why put upon the statute books something like this which the public don't want?" he queried.

Mr. Davenport proposed that the words "have power to" be inserted after the word "shall" in line five of the first section, thereby making it discretionary on the part of the judge whether adults should be excluded. Insistence was made however, on having section 2, excluding young people, obligatory.

Replying to the committeeman's statement of the feeling of the judiciary, Mr. Davenport stated that justices of the superior court have conferred with members of the Massachusetts bar association relative to further legislation relative to exclusion when certain testimony is given.

Mr. Lowell called the bill a good one and wished on behalf of the association he represented that it might become law. He did not feel it was interfering with the judiciary. Public opinion was for such legislation, in his opinion, and "to declare public opinion" through legislation was a function of the Legislature.

Mr. Lowell questioned whether certain newspapers, particularly those printing detailed accounts of criminal testimony and other sensational "rot," reflected public opinion. He felt that they did not. Nor did their editorial utterances have much effect on the readers, who dismissed these statements with little consideration as part of the newspaper's sensational display.

In cases investigated by his association, particularly those involving abuse of female children, said Mr. Lowell, it was found that much of this sort of crime was traceable to testimony heard in the courts by juveniles.

There was no opposition expressed to the Davenport bill.

Nobody was present to speak for House bill 1220, accompanying a petition headed with the name of Sherman L. Whipple, Boston lawyer, which provided that in any suit, civil or criminal, where the evidence is likely to be "scandalous, indecent or demoralizing," the court may exclude all persons except the parties to the action, their counsel and the witnesses. This would exclude the press representatives.

When the committee learned that the petitioners could not appear today it was decided to postpone hearing on this bill to Tuesday at 10:30 a. m.

A. L. Goodwin, representing the Boston Bar Association, was allowed to state that this association was opposed to the Whipple bill, believing that "public policy favored an open trial."

A bill introduced on petition of Representative Casey for exclusion of uninterested persons when certain court testimony was given was withdrawn at the request of the petitioner.

For several years there has been a growing sentiment, as expressed in petitions to the Legislature, for legal prohibition of the publication of certain testimony given in divorce and criminal suits; also, of the presence during the giving of such attendance of mere curiosity seekers and idlers, particularly those of early years.

Objection has been raised on the ground of "liberty of the press" and the proposed legislation has been as regularly defeated as it has been presented. It is felt by some at the State House that the failure of petitioners to thoroughly represent the widespread demand for remedial legislation of this nature also contributed to past defeats. There has been no concerted movement as yet to put one of these laws on the statute book.

SENTIMENT NOW FAVORS TAKING OUT "FOR SALE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prospects for absolute nation-wide prohibition took a faborable turn today when the Chilton subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee favorably reported the Sheppard resolution for an amendment to the constitution. Discussion in the committee following this report indicated that even the Sheppard amendment was not strong enough to suit a majority and that it probably will be reported to the Senate in a more comprehensive form than at present.

Senate joint resolution 55, the Sheppard amendment, prohibits the "sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes." Sentiment in the committee now favors striking out the words "for sale" and making the prohibition absolute. The submittee had the two Sheppard amendments and the Dillingham amendment under consideration, and reported No. 55. Other prohibition amendments pending before the committee were introduced by Senators Gallinger and Thompson.

GERMANS PROTEST WORDS OF PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE, Md.—A protest against a recent utterance of President Woodrow Wilson was made in a resolution adopted by the directors of the northeastern Saengerbund at a meeting here Sunday. A preamble states the President, in his message to Congress last month, by innuendo accused the citizens of German birth of being traitors to their adopted country.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS LATE

Registration for the Harvard summer school of arts and sciences comes Friday and Saturday, July 7 and 8, according to an announcement. The school sessions begin July 10 and end Aug. 19. The reason for the late date of opening is that the National Education Association and several other such bodies, which will attract a number of teachers away from the summer school, meet in New York the week of July 4.

BRITISH STEAMERS IN

Two British steamers arrived here shortly after noon today, the British Monarch from Glasgow, under charter of the Allan line, and the Bolton Castle, bringing a valuable cargo of hemp and other oriental products from Manila and Singapore, part of which is consigned to

CANADIAN DUE WEDNESDAY

Wireless advices received today at the local office of the Leyland line stated that the liner Canadian with a small cargo and several returning hostlers would probably dock Wednesday afternoon. The vessel was due here last Saturday.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE FIGURES IN BIG TRADE

(Continued from page one)

dan and contained phonographic records of the voices of distinguished singers. The house was hailed as "the best equipped temple of music in America," having one of the largest stages of any opera house in the United States and with an auditorium of model design seating about 2750 people. The acoustic properties were considered especially perfect.

The exterior of the building is based on the Italian renaissance civic style. Bela Pratt of Boston, made for the facade five delicate panels of terra cotta three representing "Music," "Dance" and "Drama."

Eben D. Jordan was president of the board of directors of the Boston opera company. The other directors were Nathan L. Amster, Walter C. Baylies, Harold Blanchard, Henry D. Burnham, Charles K. Cobb, George W. Chadwick, Frederick S. Converse, George R. Fearing, Jr., Ralph L. Flanders, Charles Hayden, Robert Jordan, Otto H. Kahn, Charles M. Loeffler, Herbert M. Sears and Theodore M. Vail. Henry Russell was managing director. On the original list of boxholders were 650 names.

For five years Mr. Jordan voluntarily made up the large deficit in the finances of Boston grand opera venture. Then he ceased financing it and for the past two seasons Boston has been without its opera. Last May the company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $215,570 and assets of $78,900. Mr. Jordan was the principal creditor with a claim for $70,248.

In connection with the change of ownership of the Boston Opera house, preparations for which for some time have been known to be in progress, officials of the Metropolitan opera company of New York were interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday. Inquiry was first made of Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of the company. While making no comment on the sale, which then had not been made public, Mr. Kahn said that the Metropolitan board had under consideration a plan for giving opera permanently in Boston, resuming, only in a different way, the work done by the Boston opera company.

"I am not in a position now to make a full statement about the matter," said Mr. Kahn. "Any policy which we may adopt with reference to permanent visits of the company in Boston will depend wholly on whether the public there wants us. Our relation to Boston in future seasons, therefore, depends on the welcome we receive this spring. If the people of Boston indicate that they desire a Metropolitan season every year, we shall make our plans accordingly."

Mr. Gatti, the director of the Metropolitan opera company, was asked how he looked upon the project of a permanent arrangement with Boston. "I should like well to take the company there as a regular thing," he said, "provided I could do it in such a way as to give to the public the very best we have. I do not care for 'fly-by-night' engagements in opera. If we are to go every season, I want to go, as this spring, with our full artistic forces and with the best works in our repertory, including our important novelties, and with plenty of time to produce them properly. I should favor a separate engagement after our New York season closes. When I give opera in Boston I want to do so with the same perfection in every detail as in New York."

Adjoining the main theater on St. Stephen street is an eight-story building which goes with the opera house in the sale. This building, covering about 6000 square feet of ground, contains various accessories and machinery for the production of theatrical properties, such as an unique studio for scene painting on a large scale, workshops for manufacture of various stage accessories, as well as dressing rooms for large choruses.

WILL PUSH PHILIPPINE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hitchcock announced today the plans to push the Philippine bill and desiring a vote this week.

Filene's

A Bakst Lecture with Living Models on the 6th Floor, January 31 to February 5; Monday, 3 p. m., other days 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Pedigreed Dresses after Bernard, $15 *(Sketched)*

Full simple skirt is heavy taffeta, blouse is Georgette crepe of the same color as the taffeta. Navy and old blue, rose, beige and black.

Lanvin copied Afternoon dresses, $18.50.

Jacket dresses of Georgette crepe combined with crepe de chine.

LACE DRESSES for mothers who go about with their daughters.

"It looks too much like my daughter's dresses" is the common complaint of women buying dresses for themselves. These lace dresses are real women's dresses; they are designed to wear evenings now and to wear quite generally when it comes Summer. There are fish nets, the new ecru laces and other lovely things.

$15, $18.50 and $25

A NEW NOTE:

Hamburg Embroidery on White Serge Dresses, $15

A new note—"Tailored" Dainty Dresses.

Man-tailored at that. Simple "ribbon" dresses for $10.

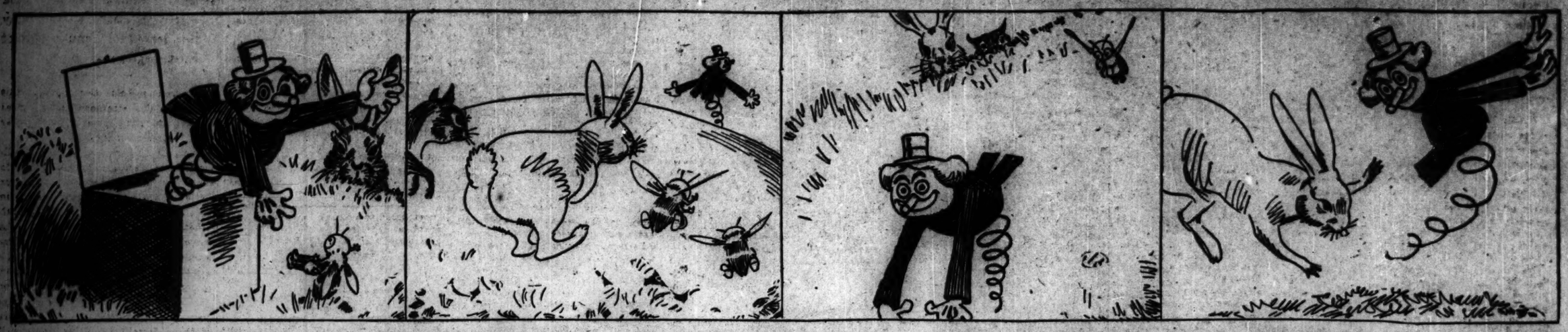
Other man-tailored dresses of exquisitely feminine materials up to $55.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack-Out-of-the-Box Is Circumvented by Robin's Enterprise and Boxed



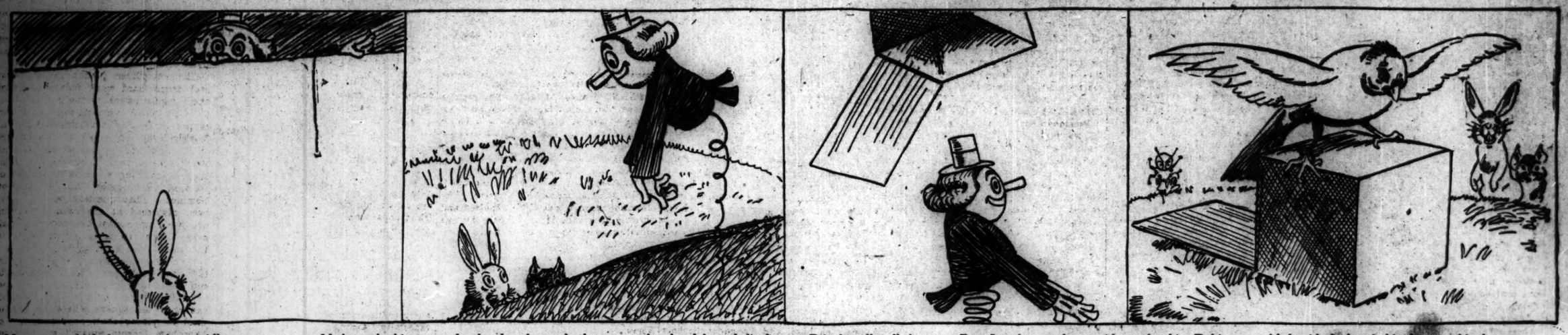
O, here's Mister Jonathan Gelatine Pringle,
Who's out of his box with a sprawl and a springle,
A fling 'll have on his singular spring—'ll
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

Inquisitive Buzz must have loosened the lock,
And so Mister Pringle, our Gelatine Jock,
Has burst like a cuckoo-bird out of a clock,
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

He shows, tho' he goes by full many a name,
That he simply won't come by a one of the same,
For a Jack-in-the-Box who gets out, once, is game—
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

Tho' lately imprisoned, the meekest of lodgers,
Says Jonathan, "Now I will distance these codgers;
I'll flit with the wit of the artfullest dodgers,
Jonathan Gelatine, O."

But to spring is a thing two can play at, thinks Rabbit,
Jack's wire hits a briar, but ere Rab can grab it
He's off with a scoff and a skip—it's his habit—
Jonathan Gelatine, O.



He meets a high fence, coming rapidly on,
But careless, he leaps it, so fearless our John;
Indeed they concede that he can't be kept down,
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

He hangs by his nose and a thumb as he mocks them,
His antic was frantic, we see how it shocks them,
Yet would they not flee him if he tried to box them?
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

As o'er dale and dingle goes Pringle pell-mell, he
Thinks in his pride none his prancing can quell, he
Impinges his springes and jounces like jelly,
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

But Jonathan reckons without the big Robin,
Close by in the tree there sat he a-hobnobbing,
And saw the procession our runaway mobbing,
Jonathan Gelatine, O.

Aloft with the box in his claws see him hover,
The sprightly Jack Jelly soon tightly to cover;
Lament for poor Jack, every liberty lover—
For Jonathan Gelatine O.

The Making of the Calendar

In the very earliest times it was observed that during one period of the year the days gradually increased in length (using "day" for the period during which the sun remains above the horizon), and that then they gradually decreased in length for another period, to run the same course as before.

The Egyptians noted the length of this period and called it 365 days. This was done in the following manner: They observed that as the sun rose earlier or later, it appeared at different points in the horizon. Let us suppose that at a certain day in March the sun rose just opposite a certain tree in the horizon. Every day after it would rise at a point a little farther to the north of the tree, for about 90 days; then its place of rising would for another 90 days gradually come back to the place in the horizon where the tree stood. It would then pass that point, rising daily more and more to the south of the point where the tree stood, till in 90 days more the sun would reach its most southerly rising point on the horizon. Then it would begin to retrograde, and in 365 days from the time when the first observation was made the sun would again appear to rise just opposite the tree marked on the horizon. This method no doubt was sufficiently crude, but it gave the approximate length of the year.

As more accurate methods began to be employed by the Greeks, they noted that 365 days did not really express the correct length of the year, says the New York World. They found that on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day the sun fell a little short of rising at the place it had risen previously, and that on the three hundred and sixty-sixth day it rose at a point beyond it. In fact, that on the three hundred sixty-fifth day the year was not quite done, while on the three hundred and sixty-sixth day it was more than done. They also observed that the point at which the sun appeared to rise on the three hundred and sixty-sixth day was about three times as far distant from the standard point on the horizon as the point at which it had risen on the three hundred sixty-fifth day; hence they concluded that 365¼ days was the correct length of the year.

Nature's year then consisted, it was seen, of days and parts of a day, while our year must consist of whole days. If we call our year 365 days, then it will be six hours short; if we call it 366 days, it will be 18 hours too long. In the former case we should gain one day in four years. In the latter we should lose three days in four years. In either case it would come to pass that by and by January would be the midsummer month, and June fall in midwinter. As this would be annoying and perplexing and would gradually shift everything from its true anniversary, the Romans fell on the expedient of making three short years and a long one, and so on—that is, three years of 365 days and one of 366 days.

4 years×365¼ days=1461 days
365+365+365+366 days=1461 days

This was adopted by the Romans in the time of Julius Caesar as the correct reckoning, under the name of "The Julian Calendar." To dispose of the off day, the 24th of February was double every fourth year, and the day so interposed was called bissextile. By this intercalation the calendar and seasons were kept somewhat in harmony.

We adopt another method, and add a day to February every fourth year, whereas in the intervening years "February has 28 alone." In process of time, however, it was discovered that the year had not been correctly measured, and that therefore the Julian calendar was defective. The invention of clocks and watches introduced greater accuracy in the measurement of time than had formerly been possible, and these were now used to help in finding the exact length of the year.

Suppose that we have a chronometer which is absolutely correct, and that on a certain day in March we observed that the sun rose exactly at 6 o'clock. If we note the time of its rising 365 days thereafter, we shall find that it rises a little after 6, and that on the three hundred and sixty-sixth day it rises a little before that hour; and, calculating exactly, we shall find the true length of the year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 52 seconds. Our year, then, is too long by 11 minutes, eight seconds, or about three quarters of an hour in four years, or about one day in 130 years. How, then, shall we proceed to make a correction for this difference between the real and the assumed length of the year?

First we call the years 1700, 1800, 1900, which ought to be leap years, common years. Thus a century consists of 76 common years and 24 leap years.

76×365+24×366=36,524 days
100 years ×365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 52 seconds=36,524 days, 5 hours, 26 minutes, 40 seconds.

The mistake now is reduced to about a quarter of a day in a century, and our years are too short; but if we add a day in every four centuries, we shall be approximately correct, for 400 years will now consist of 303 common years and 97 leap years, or 146,097 days, whereas they ought to consist of 146,096 days, 21 hours, 46 minutes, 40 seconds, a mistake of about a day in 4000 years.

The Julian calendar remained in use till 1532, when Pope Gregory abolished it, and instituted a new and improved one which we now use, called the Gregorian calendar. First he dropped 10 days, which had been gained from the time when the Julian calendar was adopted by the Romans to the year 1582. Secondly, every year whose number can be divided by 4 without a remainder was to be a leap year, and to contain 366 days. Thirdly, the last of every century, although divisible by 4, was not to be a leap year, unless it were also the last year of a period of four centuries. By this rectification of the calendar the maximum mistake has been reduced to one day in 40 centuries.

For many years the English adhered to the Julian calendar, or the "Old Style," as it was called; and it was not until the year 1751 that the British Parliament enacted that 11 days should be omitted after the 2d day of September, 1752, and that the third day should be the 14th—in other words, that the Gregorian calendar, or "New Style," should be adopted. If it be asked why the month of February should have at best fewer days than any other month, the reason appears to be that the ancient Roman year began in March, and that February, being then the last of the year, they found that they had appropriated too many days for the preceding months, and thus the last one was deprived of its proper share.

Bret Harte and the Chinese

Bret Harte made himself the friend of many of the Chinese people whom he found working in San Francisco. He says:

"My acquaintance with John has been made up of weekly interviews, involving the adjustment of the washing accounts, so that I have not been able to study his character from a social view-point or observe him in the privacy of the domestic circle. I have gathered enough to justify me in believing him to be generally honest, faithful, simple, and painstaking. Of his simplicity let me record an instance where a sad and civil young Chinaman brought me certain shirts with most of the buttons missing and others hanging on delusively by a single thread. In a moment of unguarded irony I informed him that unity would at least have been preserved if the buttons had been removed altogether. He smiled sadly and went away. I thought I had hurt his feelings, until the next week when he brought me my shirts with a look of intelligence, and the buttons carefully and totally erased. At another time, to guard against his general disposition to carry off anything as soiled clothes that he thought would hold water, I requested him to always wait until he saw me. Coming home late one evening, I found the housekeeper in great consternation, over an immovable Celestial who had remained seated on the front door-step during the day, sad and submissive, firm but also patient, and only betraying any animation or token of his mission when he saw me coming. This same Chinaman evinced some evidences of regard for a little girl in the family, who in her turn reposed such faith in his intellectual qualities as to present him with an uninteresting book, her own property. This book John made a point of carrying ostentatiously with him in his weekly visits. It appeared usually on the top of the clean clothes, and was sometimes painfully clasped outside the big bundle of soiled linen. Whether John . . . wished to exhibit a due sense of gratitude, or whether he hadn't any pockets, I have never been able to ascertain. In his turn he would sometimes cut marvelous imitation roses from carrots for his little friend. I am inclined to think that the few roses strewn in John's path were such scentless imitations."

Why Indians Use Signs

"It is a common notion that the plains Indians use the sign language because their spoken languages are narrow and inadequate," writes W. S. Campbell, in the Indian School Journal. "This is a mistake. Many of their languages are very complete and complicated, with grammars that would make a Greek scholar dizzy. Some of the languages—like the Arapaho—have never been mastered by any white man."

Mr. Campbell then goes on to explain how it was that the sign language came to be so much used among Indians. "There were some 30 tribes in or adjacent to the plains, and continually roaming about and meeting each other. . . . They held councils together, they traded, and they hunted in company. Although some of their languages were related, the members of one tribe could not easily understand even their related languages. So a system of signs grew up and spread throughout this region. When the horse was introduced by the Spaniards, the Indians could and did travel great distances and met strangers everywhere. The sign language grew and developed until it is now capable of expressing almost anything that can be said in words.

"Anyone who understands this language can talk with any tribe from Canada to Mexico—from Missouri to the Rockies—except those civilized tribes which came to the plains from other parts of the country.

"The signs stand for ideas, not words. 'Man' is represented by the forefinger held upright. . . . 'Buffalo' is indicated by holding the fingers crooked beside the head to represent the horns. A white man is represented by placing the hand across the forehead so as to shade the eyes, thus making one think of the hat brim, which no Indian wore in old times. A stone is represented by striking the right fist into the left palm. Many of these old signs are interesting as showing how they grew up. A camp is a 'sit down,' for wherever the Indian sat down was 'home, sweet home' to him. In asking where an Indian lives, in sign, you must say literally, 'Where is your sit down?' The sign for water was formerly made by holding the cupped hand to the lips, as though drinking. Today it is changed, and a cup is represented by placing the thumbs and forefingers, tip to tip, so as to form a ring. This shows how the white man's cup has supplanted nature's method of drinking. There are thousands of these signs, and they are all different. But they are so expressive that a white man can often tell what is meant without knowing anything about the language. In common use they are abbreviated, and ideas can be communicated much more quickly in signs than in spoken words. The quickness of this language is so great that often Indians of the same tribe prefer it to the spoken word. This habit of theirs has led some people to suppose that the spoken language was incomplete."

The Star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is set,
And the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then the traveler in the dark
Thanks you for your tiny spark,
He could not see where to go
If you did not twinkle so.

In the dark blue sky you keep,
And often through my curtains peep,
For you never shut your eye
Till the sun is in the sky.

As your bright and tiny spark
Lights the traveler in the dark,
Though I know not what you are,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

—Jane Taylor.

Disliked Sea-Bathing

Little Polly had just had her first dip in the sea. "How did you like it, dearie?" asked her mother, as she fastened the five-year-old's frock. Polly glanced at the sparkling sea with much annoyance. "I didn't like it at all mother," she replied coldly. "I sat on a wave and went through!"

The Locomotive in America

America has known the locomotive for just about 100 years. The "Stourbridge Lion," which was built in England, was put into operation on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad in 1829. It was called an "iron horse," but it was only powerful enough to pull two or three small cars, while the "Matt H. Shay," now in service on the Erie railroad, is the largest locomotive in the world, being 105 feet long. It weighs 853,050 pounds and can haul a train 4½ miles long. The Erie is using this great engine in pusher service, and it is so satisfactory that three more engines like it have been ordered. They are given the name triplex, or "Centipede," because they have 24 drive wheels which give them a tractive power of 160,000 pounds.

New Street Sign

A new idea in street signs has been developed in San Francisco, where the device has met with a favorable reception. A section of the curb is removed at the corner, and in its place is inserted a heavy iron case of the same dimensions. This shell is perforated with a series of holes, forming the letters that spell the name of the street, and each hole is covered with thick glass. Within the case are lights that illumine the letters by night, so that the sign is very conspicuous. As the letters are outlined in white paint, the name is equally legible by daylight.—The American Boy.

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN AS A BOY

Haydn, author of the symphonies and other beautiful compositions which we delight to hear, was born in Austria, on the Hungarian border, in a little single storied cottage by a river bank. His father could neither read nor write, but he was an honest, good man who, long years ago, had taught himself to play the harp by ear. He used to play while his small son, five-year-old Franz Joseph, would sing the simple songs. Sometimes the little boy would hold a piece of wood up against his left shoulder, scraping away at it as if it were a violin. Haydn's mother taught her son valuable lessons in industry and regularity, which he never forgot. Haydn was always neatly dressed with a freshly powdered wig, even early in the morning; "neatness and order became second nature to me," he once said to a friend.

A distant relative of the Haydns was the schoolmaster and choirmaster at a neighboring market town; sometimes he would visit the Haydns and he became interested in Franz and his musical ability. When he offered to take entire charge of the boy and give him his musical training, the parents gladly agreed to the plan for they had a number of other children to care for. So little Franz left home before he was six years old, going to live in a high, quaint house in Hainburg, from which town there was a fine view of the Hennenburg mountain and the old castle at its foot.

On a certain holiday in 1740, there was to be, in the town, a procession with music. When the drummer engaged for that day was unable to do his work, someone thought that Franz might be put into his place, remembering how accurately he could always beat time. They called the boy, showed him how to hold the drumsticks and then left him alone to practice. Franz stretched a cloth over the opening of a meal basket and set to work so vigorously that meal flew all over the room. He could drum so well that his elders forgot to rebuke him for so cluttering up the room. Always after this time Haydn was very fond of the drum, making it prominent in his compositions.

When Haydn was between seven and eight years old, the court chapel master and director of music at a big church at Vienna came to Hainburg to visit a friend; at the same time he wished to find some choir boys to take back with him to sing in the cathedral. Franz Haydn was taken to sing before this great man. When the boy was asked, "Canst thou trill?" he replied, "No, nor can the schoolmaster, either."

"See here, then, I will show you how to trill," said the court chapel master; "give good heed how I do it."

After only two attempts, Franz Haydn trilled so well as to call forth a "bravo" from the master, who is reported to have given him a coin, a cap full of cherries, and the invitation to become a member of the choir school of the Vienna cathedral. While there the boy learned the places and uses of all instruments; he himself said, "I was not a bad clavier player and singer, and I could perform a concerto on the violin." However, Haydn was never renowned for his playing upon any instrument; it was in composition that he was to excel.

Haydn had only two lessons in composition while at Vienna, but he had constant practice in reading all sorts of church music: and before long he began to compose, carefully drawing five lines on any scrap of paper and then filling them in with notes. Once when he was about 13 years old, the court chapel master found him at work on a long composition of 12 parts, using a sheet of paper more than a yard long.

"The talent was indeed in me," said Haydn, "and by means of it and much diligence I made progress. When my comrades were playing, I used to take my little clavier under my arm, and go out where I should be undisturbed so as to practice by myself." It is interesting to learn from Haydn's own pen that even as talented a boy as he had to use "much diligence" to "make progress." Yet, in spite of his love of practice, Haydn was fond of fun.

On one occasion he, with other choir boys, went to Schönbrunn, to sing before the court. A new palace was being built and around it was a scaffold; the boys were tempted to climb the scaffold and clatter about over the loose boards on top. They were enjoying themselves in this way when they suddenly became aware that the court choir master and a lady were watching them. The lady turned out to be the Empress Marie Theresa, who ordered the boys down and forbade them to climb again. Haydn was the only boy who disobeyed; he did climb the scaffolding again, was caught and punished. Long afterwards he thanked the Empress for this "first proof of her favor." Franz Haydn continued to sing at the cathedral and at court until he was 16 years old.

The Breakfast Song

At five o'clock he milks the cow,
The busy farmer's man.
At six o'clock he strains the milk
And pours it in the can.

At seven o'clock the milkman's horse
Must go to town—"Get up!"
At eight o'clock Nurse Karen pours
The milk in Baby's cup.

At five o'clock the Baby sleeps
As sound as sound can be.
At six o'clock he laughs and shouts,
So wide awake is he.

At seven o'clock he's in his bath,
At eight o'clock he's dressed,
Just when the milk is ready, too,
So you can guess the rest.

—Emilie Poulsson.

Typewriter Made for India

A typewriter is being introduced into India which will write the 360 characters and signs of the Bengali alphabet.—New York Evening Post.

BETTERMENT OF MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IS AIM

Begun in Civil War Days, Popular Mail Transmission of Money Now Serves Domestic Uses and Foreign Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Improvement of the postal money order service is the object of a survey of the system just completed by certain officials of the post-office department. For the first time in the history of the service a thorough study of the subject has been made, and considerable interesting data has been compiled in a little handbook for the use of postmasters throughout the country and others concerned.

The inquiry has developed the fact that the money-order service is put to various uses by the public, serving as a checking account for many people who have no such banking arrangement; the foreign-born population uses it to send money to relatives abroad and even for deposit in postal savings banks of Europe; it is even used by some as a convenience for temporary safe deposit of funds.

The survey was made by A. M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster-general; Charles A. Kram, auditor; Charles E. Matthews, superintendent of the money-order division; Lewis M. Bartlett, expert accountant, and Charles H. Fullaway, assistant director of the postal savings system.

The study developed the fact that more than $3,650,000,000 a year is involved in money order transactions in this country; that most of this is in the large cities, New York being over $25,500,000, Chicago over $18,500,000, Boston over $11,300,000. In the 100 principal cities 65 per cent of the business of the whole country is done. The income from the service is about $8,000,000 a year, and cost a few thousand dollars less. Some comprehension of the supplies needed for the system can be gained from the items of 500,000,000 each of domestic money-order forms and applications contracted for every four years.

Some of the data assembled by this survey is quoted below:

"The survey covers the history of the service from its establishment in 1864 to the present time, its purpose, organization, and methods of procedure, its financial condition, the volume and classification of transactions, the cost of and returns from operation, the unit cost for various processes, a summary of the replies of postmasters to inquiries concerning proposed and possible improvements in the service, references to statutes governing the service, reference to conventions with foreign governments for the exchange of money orders, notes on the money-order systems of foreign countries, and a list of references as to books, periodicals, etc., relating to the money-order service.

"The committee will consider these data for the purpose of making such constructive recommendations for the advancement of the efficiency and economical administration of the service as may appear to be necessary.

When the President approved on May 17, 1864, the act of Congress, which gave to the United States a postal money-order service, the foundation was laid for a project which has come to fill a necessary place in the affairs of the people. Designed "to promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the United States mails," the system in the course of its existence has been of immense benefit to the people and has been used for manifold purposes.

For a number of years following the close of the civil war, the government itself was a patron of the system. Money orders amounting to many thousands of dollars annually were issued on the application of the war department for the payment of claims for bounty and back pay due by the United States to colored soldiers for services during the war, the organization of the money-order service rendering valuable assistance in insuring the proper payment of the claims.

Measures were early taken to extend the service to the army, and the fact that money orders to the amount of $403,776.80 were drawn at the great centers of military operations during the first eight months of the system's existence is evidence of the extensive use to which it was put by the soldiers in sending money to their families and friends.

Dr. C. F. Macdonald, often called the "father of the money-order system," superintendent until July 7, 1893, bequeathed $2000 for the improvement of the postal money-order system.

The withdrawal from circulation in 1875 of the fractional paper currency that had been in extensive use since the civil war created a demand for a cheaper and more convenient means than that afforded by the money order then in use for transmitting very small sums of money through the mail. This demand was the progenitor of the postal note. For several years prior to 1883, when Congress authorized the adoption of the postal note, various methods were proposed for this purpose. England adopted a postal note without the customary advice about 1880 for use in transmitting amounts less than £1, but it was only after several years of investigation and deliberation in this country that administrative officials could see their way clear to sanction any form of order that did not contemplate the use of an advice. The postmaster-general recommended on Nov. 13, 1880, that it would be well for the United States to observe the workings of the English system long enough to discover any defects, and proposed the adoption in the meantime of a scheme that had been proposed on Oct. 27, 1880, by the superintendent of the money order system; namely, the reduction of the money-order fee to 5 cents for amounts not exceeding $5 and to extend the maximum amount of an order to $100, so that the increased commissions received for large orders might offset the losses resulting from the reduced fee for small orders.

Notwithstanding these objections to the postal note, however, there came a change in the attitude of the department about a year later. On Nov. 7, 1881, a new form of order to be known as a "postal order" and to be issued at a cheaper rate without advice was proposed to Congress, but no decisive action was taken until March 3, 1883, when a postal note for use in transmitting amounts less than $5 finally was authorized. They were first issued Sept. 3, 1883.

Postal notes were made payable at any money order office in 1887.

The popularity of the postal note could be foreseen before its adoption, because it met an overwhelming demand for a cheap and convenient method of transmitting very small amounts of money, but it was to be shown by experience that the money-order form itself, although perhaps not fully as convenient, with a slight reduction in fee could have given to the public the same unquestioned utility as a means for making small remittances as that afforded by the postal note, without the increased liability and inconvenience devolving upon the department and the risks to the public that were occasioned by the use of the latter.

It was thought to be unnecessary and confusing to have two systems for transmitting money so nearly alike, and Congress abolished the postal note in an act approved Jan. 27, 1894. A reduction to 3 cents of the fee on money orders up to $2.50 provided, however, a substitute for the postal note. In 1906 and for four years thereafter legislation authorizing postal notes in varying forms and amounts was proposed by the department to Congress. The reasons advanced were practically all based upon objections to the use of postage stamps for remittances of small sums of money. These recommendations resulted in the passage of an act on March 4, 1911, which again authorized the issue of postal notes. Notwithstanding the existence of authority to do so the issue of them has not been resumed up to this time.

Following is a table showing the growth of the service and making possible a comparison of money orders and postal notes issued for the fiscal years 1865 to 1914, inclusive:

TABLE I.—COMPARISON OF MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS 1865 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE

Fiscal year.	No. of M. O. offices	Domestic money orders issued* Number	Domestic money orders issued* Value	International money orders issued in the United States† Number	International money orders issued in the United States† Value	Postal notes issued‡ Number	Postal notes issued‡ Value
1865	419	74,277	$1,360,122.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	766	243,609	3,977,259.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	1,224	474,496	9,229,327.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	1,468	831,937	16,197,858.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	1,466	1,264,143	24,848,058.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1,694	1,671,253	34,054,184.71	.....	$22,189.00	.....	.....
1871	2,076	2,151,794	42,164,118.03	.....	38,489.56	.....	.....
1872	2,452	2,573,349	48,515,532.72	41,812	833,006.00	.....	.....
1873	2,775	3,355,686	57,516,214.69	91,847	1,863,512.37	.....	.....
1874	3,069	4,420,633	74,424,854.71	112,614	2,265,242.32	.....	.....
1875	3,404	5,006,323	77,431,251.58	102,250	1,964,574.88	.....	.....
1876	3,401	4,998,600	77,035,972.78	109,409	2,068,668.03	.....	.....
1877	3,697	4,925,931	72,820,509.70	104,816	1,844,053.98	.....	.....
1878	4,143	5,613,117	81,442,364.87	120,788	2,047,696.86	.....	.....
1879	4,512	6,372,243	88,254,541.02	137,088	2,240,454.95	.....	.....
1880	4,829	7,240,537	100,352,818.83	221,372	3,463,862.33	.....	.....
1881	5,163	7,663,232	105,075,709.35	291,098	4,683,926.38	.....	.....
1882	5,491	8,420,869	113,400,118.21	377,443	6,536,514.48	.....	.....
1883	5,927	8,807,556	117,329,406.31	466,326	7,717,832.11	.....	.....
1884	6,310	7,835,694	122,121,261.98	478,148	7,688,776.53	3,689,237	$7,411,992.48
1885	7,056	7,725,893	117,858,921.27	448,921	6,840,358.47	5,058,287	9,996,274.37
1886	7,357	7,940,302	113,819,521.21	493,423	7,178,786.21	5,999,428	11,718,010.05
1887	7,853	9,232,177	117,462,660.89	615,405	9,035,530.31	6,307,552	11,768,824.81
1888	8,241	9,959,207	119,649,064.98	759,636	11,293,870.05	6,668,006	12,134,459.04
1889	8,727	10,130,140	115,081,845.79	824,427	12,280,516.67	6,802,720	12,062,190.73
1890	9,382	10,624,727	114,362,757.12	859,054	13,230,135.71	6,927,825	12,160,489.60
1891	10,070	11,451,274	119,122,236.50	923,896	14,443,667.47	6,802,558	11,753,849.28
1892	12,069	12,069,442	120,066,801.07	983,476	15,120,271.55	7,050,840	11,805,765.51
1893	18,434	13,309,735	127,576,433.65	1,055,999	16,341,837.86	7,753,210	12,903,076.73
1894	19,262	14,304,041	138,793,579.49	917,823	13,792,455.31	7,765,310	12,649,094.55
1895	19,691	22,031,120	156,709,089.77	909,278	12,906,485.67	.....	.....
1896	19,825	23,962,053	172,190,649.02	985,799	13,852,015.74	.....	.....
1897	20,031	25,169,055	174,482,676.94	944,185	13,588,379.33	.....	.....
1898	22,388	27,798,078	191,354,121.63	955,334	13,239,769.27	.....	.....
1899	26,784	29,007,870	211,213,592.84	908,501	13,744,770.37	.....	.....
1900	29,649	32,060,983	238,921,009.67	1,102,067	16,749,018.31	.....	.....
1901	30,529	35,586,370	274,546,067.34	1,247,888	20,072,613.65	.....	.....
1902	31,680	40,474,327	313,551,279.88	1,311,111	22,974,473.11	.....	.....
1903	34,547	46,229,354	357,851,458.32	1,626,476	31,014,125.14	.....	.....
1904	35,094	50,712,168	383,452,373.80	1,888,730	37,876,265.75	.....	.....
1905	36,832	53,722,463	401,916,214.78	2,163,008	42,503,296.57	.....	.....
1906	37,944	58,863,123	450,359,052.00	2,634,738	57,204,607.04	.....	.....
1907	37,572	62,530,408	486,478,146.85	3,179,511	77,252,907.05	.....	.....
1908	43,313	65,345,395	506,170,014.62	3,230,815	81,502,011.18	.....	.....
1909	50,043	69,304,395	498,511,747.14	3,175,014	69,317,899.97	.....	.....
1910	51,791	77,585,321	558,178,028.35	3,832,318	89,558,299.42	.....	.....
1911	51,809	81,906,206	590,034,432.52	4,060,431	97,681,211.85	.....	.....
1912	52,815	85,286,380	594,901,623.90	3,706,773	86,095,404.58	.....	.....
1913	54,594	91,412,698	636,814,179.46	3,850,310	90,703,205.12	.....	.....
1914	55,055	104,736,717	677,908,573.58	3,896,824	91,285,920.10	.....	.....

*Domestic money orders first issued Nov. 1, 1864. †International money orders first issued Sept. 1, 1869. ‡Postal notes first issued Sept. 3, 1883.

MINNESOTA MOVE NEWS TO GOVERNOR

Governor McCall said today that he preferred not to discuss the word received from Minnesota through news dispatches that presidential nomination papers are being circulated for him in that state.

"This is as much news to me as it is to anyone else," he said when asked for a statement. "I don't know who is circulating them, if the report is accurate, or anything about it."

The Governor admitted that former Representative William J. Look of Tisbury has received strong indorsement for the place on the fish and game commission now held by Dr. George F. Field and that he expects to settle the matter of this appointment soon. He declared, however, that as yet he has not made up his mind with respect to this appointment or the Boston juvenile court judgeship. Alexander Peckham and Thomas Brennan, law partner of Courtenay Crocker, are among those who have been strongly indorsed for the judgeship vacancy.

MILK CONFERENCE HELD

A conference was held today between the committee of the state department of health upon the grading of milk and milk contractors and others interested in the production, distribution and sale of milk. Several milk contractors were present; also Myron E. Pierce, who has been prominent as counsel for the Massachusetts Milk Consumers Association.

WEST ROXBURY PARKWAY URGED

Senator Sanford Bates, Francis A. Morse, for the West Roxbury Improvement Association; Stephen J. Lent for the Roslindale Citizen's Association, John T. Hosford, Mark B. Mulvy, school house commissioner of Boston; Warren Freeman, Herman Hormel, former Representative William J. McMorrow and other citizens of West Roxbury appeared before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House this morning in support of a bill to authorize the metropolitan park commission to construct the West Roxbury parkway, to connect the Back Bay parkway with the Stony Brook system, at a cost not exceeding $100,000.

The proponents stated that the proposed parkway would help the development of that section of the city and would result in an increase in revenue to the city by the addition of taxable property.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY URGED

Eight hours as a sufficient day's work for female nurses in public institutions were advocated by Walter Rapp of Brockton, one of the trustees of the Medfield hospital, before the legislative committee on public institutions today. He was supported by Mrs. Palmer, Dr. Evans and other officals of institutions, also by Senator Clark, E. Gerry Brown and former Representative Russell of Brockton.

In the successful operation of treaties for the exchange of international orders, the most vital point of concern is the rate of conversion of the money of one country into that of the other. Two general plans are followed:

(1) An arbitrary rate—fixed and unvarying, agreed upon and observed by both parties to the compact. The advantage of this method is its impartial operation; so that the remitter knows how much the payee ought to receive, and hence can effect remittances of an exact sum.

This plan is followed by the United States on one hand and Great Britain and all British colonies or dependencies on the other. Neither country has found occasion to change the rate fixed by the convention of December, 1879; namely £1 equals $4.87.

(2) The second plan is to permit each country to fix the rate of conversion of its own money into that of the other, as applied to remittances received for payment abroad. That method was followed in the treaties with France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland; also with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden and Russia. Thus deposits made at postoffices in the United States are converted into the currencies of the countries first named at the rate of $1 equaling f.5.15, while remitters of orders issued therein for payment here are required to deposit f.5.20, or f.5.25 for $1.

A minor group of countries which have a currency of silver and paper of unstable or fluctuating value, necessitates still another method of treatment, which is not so satisfactory as those previously described, but is well adapted to the circumstances. To this group belong the republics of South and Central America. In these cases generally the exchange office of the foreign country makes the conversion at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day on which the descriptive list of remittances is dispatched, or received, as the case may be.

CHARGE AGAINST HOTELS DENIED

President Arthur L. Race and William M. Davis of the Massachusetts Hotel Association denied that some hotel men in Massachusetts are swindling the public in the matter of tipping coatroom girls in answer to charges made by Representative James H. McInerney of Boston at a hearing today before the legislative committee on legal affairs on an anti-tipping bill. Representative McInerney said there were instances where coat room girls were compelled to wear pocketless clothes and that the money given to them in tips did not go to the girls but to the hotel proprietors.

WOULD SUSTAIN MONOPOLY, SAY THE MINORITY

Another Report on Ferris Water Power Bill Presented by Senator Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A minority report on the Ferris public lands water-power bill, which is to be taken up by the Senate after the Philippine bill, was presented to the Senate today by Senator Works, signed by Senators Thomas, Smith of Arizona, Smoot, Works and Clark of Wyoming.

"This is the first step in a policy which proposes to commit the federal government to the policy of leasing the national domain," said the report, "which we believe to be both unwise and inexpedient. A corollary of the new regime will be permanent retention of government title to these vast areas of public domain yet undisposed of. It involves absentee landlordism with all its objections and abuses. Almost the whole of the public domain lies west of the one hundredth meridian from 1750 to 3000 miles from Washington.

"We venture to predict that before the proposed system has been in operation five years the government expense of administration will exceed its revenues from two to three fold. This bill will not prevent monopolization of water-power. It will perpetuate the existing one. Indeed, nothing short of public ownership will prevent it."

CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS AND COLLEGE LIFE

A conference to discuss possibilities of connecting business needs with college training for business was held Saturday and Sunday at the Weston residence of A Lincoln Filene and attended by Dartmouth College undergraduates, alumni and faculty, including Ernest Fox Nichols, and Boston business men.

Definite action was not planned nor taken, but an inclusive program was prepared and made the basis of discussion with the aim of bringing out as many ideas as possible as to ways in which the vocational needs of business and of students may be met by the college. Among those present, besides Mr. Filene, the host, and President Nichols of Dartmouth, were Dr. H. S. Persons of the Amos Tuck School of Administration at Dartmouth; Prof. Craven Laycock, dean of the college; John F. Gile of Hanover, N. H., a trustee of the college; Gray Knapp,, secretary of the college, and Prof. C. R. Lingley and F. A. Undike of the Tuck school, Henry S. Dennison and Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocation bureau.

The program for the conference was as follows:

General Purposes—To discuss problems of mutual interest to the Dartmouth College authorities and employers; to effect closer working relations between the college and employers; to help college graduates get a more satisfactory start in life.

The College Survey—A means of making clearer the aims and opportunities of a college in relation to the ascertained needs and demands of the business world.

Should a survey be taken? Who should do it? How finance it? What should its constructive aims be? Should a representative committee surpervise the survey? Should the college survey itself by a continuous stock taking?

Preparing for Vocation—How can undergraduates be brought more closely into touch with the demands of the business world? Should a summer employment plan be organized? How should it be supervised? Should there be a course in vocational information? Should there be business men and others on duty at fixed times for consultation at colleges? How bring the parents into such a scheme? The faculty? The alumni?

The Start in Vocation—How can the college organize outside help in placing men? How can business men learn just what the college has to offer in the way of men? How can the needs and demands of various vocations be brought home to college men? How relate the courses of study to such demands? How can the work experiences of graduates be made available to undergraduates?

MEDFORD BILL FOR PURCHASING AGENT DELAYED

Charges that Mayor Benjamin F. Haines of Medford is attempting to put through the Legislature a bill which would give him control of the purchase of supplies for the city, without sufficient notice to residents of Medford, were made today at a hearing which the committee on cities attempted to give on the bill, but which was suddenly postponed for one week when it developed that few people in Medford know anything about the bill, or even that it had been filed.

Rep. Philip R. Ammidon of Cambridge favored a bill providing that in cities which have adopted the plan B form of city charter, the city solicitor shall be appointed by the mayor without confirmation by the aldermen, and may be removed by the mayor without approval by the aldermen.

Another general bill, which turned out to be designed to remove certain Cambridge officials, provides that upon the adoption of a plan B form of charter the term of office of all heads of departments, holding office under a previous charter, shall immediately end. This bill was supported by Mayor Rockwood.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

hostile scouting party of 16 men by firing from ambush. In this region the Mudjahids took 1000 camels from the Allies' forces.

Caucasus front: Outpost fighting continues in our favor. We recaptured by a surprise attack a strongly garrisoned Russian position in the center.

Dardanelles front: A hostile warship yesterday fired gunshots against the environs of Seddul Bahr, and subsequently withdrew.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The British official statement on the campaign in the western theater, issued last night, reads:

Yesterday evening after a heavy bombardment the Germans entered some of our saps near Carnoy. Counter-attacks early this morning drove them out. The Germans left some killed and wounded behind. Hostile shelling in this area continued today.

Hostile bombing attacks about the quarries and near Givenchy were repulsed last night and this morning.

The shelling about Loos has been very heavy, but has now diminished a little. Our artillery replied vigorously to the German fire. It has, in addition, caried out bombardments at other points of the line, doing considerable damage to the hostile trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The repulse of two German infantry attacks upon French positions near Dompierre, south of the river Somme, was announced yesterday by the war office.

Sunday afternoon's statement says:

Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack upon our positions south of the Somme, opposite Dompierre. The German infantry was twice repulsed and thrown back into their trenches by our rifle firing and our curtain of fire.

Nothing important has occurred on the remainder of the front.

The following was issued last night:

Our artillery has carried out a destructive fire on the revictualing center of Saiaumines, southeast of Lens, and on the German parks and bivouacs, north of Vimy.

Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries took under their fire troops in transit in the region of Benvraignes and a German infantry column on the road between Caucourt and Roye.

North of the Aisne, in front of Soupir, we destroyed by our fire a German work, the garrison of which was annihilated.

East of Rheims our trench guns effectively shelled the opposing organizations at Cernay.

In Alsace we bombarded the German positions at Aspach, north of Altkirch.

Sunday—An official statement issued Saturday says.

South of the River Somme, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked our positions along a front of several kilometers stretching southward from Frise. Along the entire southern portion of this line the German attack resulted in complete failure.

It was successful only on the banks of the river against the village of Frise, which was occupied by a detachment of French troops.

The attack of the Germans has been checked and the first of our counter-attacks made it possible for us to recover possession of some of the trenches taken by the Germans.

In the region of Lihons the Germans last night made an attack which was at once checked.

In Artois, west of Hill 140, we continued to reoccupy successively sections of trenches captured yesterday by the Germans. In the course of these actions we released about 50 French soldiers who had been made prisoners by the Germans.

South of the road from La Folie the Germans attempted to recover two craters reconquered by us, but their attack was repulsed.

Between the Somme and the Oise, there has been great activity of the two artilleries. In the region of Armancourt, south of Lassigny, we dispersed a revictualling convoy and destroyed an enemy observatory. North of the Aisne our artillery demolished observatories at Hill 108, South of Berri-au-Bac, and disorganized the enemy positions on the plateau of Vaucleria.

In the valley of the Fecht, east of Munster, the fire of our heavy artillery resulted in an outbreak of flames in a factory building now being used by the Germans as a munition depot. Numerous explosions could be heard. In Lorraine our artillery carried out an effective fire on the opposing works between Nomeny and Eply.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—The following official communication was issued yesterday.

In the Caucasus in the battle north of Erzerum, our troops, advancing, took as prisoners a party of Askaris and captured their machine guns.

In Persia, south of Lake Urumiah, during the pursuit of our opponents, we took prisoners, guns and ammunition. West of Hamdan, in the region of Kangaver, we repulsed an enemy offensive.

When occupying Sultun Abad, our troops were solemnly met on the outskirts of the town by the inhabitants and the provincial authorities.

Southwest of Kolki (in Volhynia) our scouts captured an entire Austrian post and reenforcements sent by the Austrians were dispersed by our fire.

On the front of the middle Stripa we bombarded two hostile batteries. Observations made from two balloons showed the success of the bombardment on the guns and caissons. In the same region our scouts cut the wire entanglements over a great extent of the German lines and unearthed 25 mines.

Sunday—An official statement issued Saturday says:

On the western (Russian) front there is nothing to report except encounters on the Middle Stripa between the troops of General Ivanoff and the Germans, who attempted to counter-attack our trenches, but were everywhere repulsed by our fire.

Russian pressure is still rolling the Turks westward on Armenian soil. About Lake Tortum the Russian troops are making progress, reports the Russian headquarters.

North of Dumlu Dagh, the account continues, a chain of mountains in the region of Erzerum, we dislodged the Turks from a number of points. An attempt by the Turks to advance toward the upper Passine valley, east of Erzerum, was stopped by the fire of our artillery from a concealed position.

In all these engagements we captured detachments of Turkish regulars. We are continuing the pursuit of the Turkish troops who were in occupation of the region of Khnyeskaly

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—An official communique states that artillery activity has prevailed on the whole front. Enemy prisoners confirm the heavy Austrian losses, especially among the thirty-seventh landwehr regiment during the recent fighting west of Gorizia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued yesterday says:

The Austro-Hungarians at San Giovanni di Medua, Albania, have captured two cannon and a large quantity of artillery ammunition and considerable supplies.

The Russians have made repeated attacks against the bridgehead of Usciezko, on the Bukowina frontier, all of which failed. There is artillery activity along the whole of the northeast front.

Sunday—Austrian troops have occupied Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua, in Albania, according to the Vienna official account. Quantities of provisions were taken. The situation in Montenegro is declared calm. Up to the present the booty, including that taken at Mt. Loveen, amounts to 314 cannon, more than 50,000 rifles and 50 machine guns.

OPPOSITION IS WITHDRAWN

It was announced at a hearing today before the committee on public service that the city of Boston has withdrawn its opposition to a bill providing for the reinstatement of E. L. Rand in the Boston fire department, the bill having been amended so that it provides that the reinstatement may be effected only with the approval of the mayor and of the fire commissioner. In the original draft the mayor's approval was not included.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS OPPOSED

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance at 50 Bromfield street today the organization in a resolution renews its opposition to biennial state elections, believing that the movement represents "an effort of power and privilege to dominate the interests and the rights of the people."

MAYORS CALLED TOGETHER

Mayor Curley today received a letter from Mayor Mitchel of New York asking him to join in issuing a call to mayors of the United States to a national defense conference at St. Louis March 3 and 4. Mayor Curley said he would attend or send a personal representative.

CITY COUNCIL IN LAST WEEK OF FISCAL YEAR

Several Pending Orders to Be Acted on That Calendar May Be Cleared for Consideration of First Segregated Budget

City council holds two meetings this week, one this afternoon and the final meeting for the present fiscal year next Saturday afternoon.

Every city department is working diligently these days getting its affairs into shape for the presentation to Mayor Curley of the first segregated budget in the city's history for his final approval. Whether this can be done before the mayor leaves for his trip to New Orleans and to Cuba on Feb. 8 next is something department heads and Rupert S. Carven, budget commissioner, are not discussing. They are working industriously and at least the greater part of the undertaking will have been well in hand if not completed by that time.

Council will be finishing whatever it has before it which requires attention of that body as at present organized. Councilman Watson leaves the council next Saturday after three years' service and Thomas J. Kenny returns for one year's service after having been away from city hall for 12 months.

The councilmen plan to put in several hours' hard work today for, after their regular weekly meeting which is to start at 3 o'clock, they have arranged for a public hearing tonight at 7 o'clock by the executive committee on the question of requesting the art commission to pass upon the plans for the new building which is in process of erection on Flagstaff hill in Boston Common. That question was to have been discussed at the council meeting one week ago today, but press of business caused its being adjourned until the special hearing tonight.

Councilman James A. Watson's order that the Lincoln Emancipation statue be removed from Park square to the junction of Arlington ad Providence streets and that the square where the statue shall be placed shall be designated as "Abraham Lincoln square" was referred last week to the art commission for its opinion. The art commission may report to the council this afternon as to Mr. Watson's proposition.

Another order of Councilman Watson's which may receive attention is that asking that Boston's flag be formally decreed by city statute to be the official municipal standard. He offered such an order before the committee of ordinances last Friday.

Still another question before the council is an order asking the street commissioners and the commissioner of public works to report on the proposition to remove the the "islands" from Park and Dewey squares.

OCEAN RATES FOR GRAIN AGAIN GO UP

Ocean freight rates for transportation of grain from this port to Liverpool have advanced again, it was learned today, for the second time within a month. The rates are now quoted at 42 cents per bushel, with an extra 5 per cent primage charge. Normal rates average four cents per bushel. This last rate is said to be the highest ever paid from Boston to Liverpool, although the quotations to Hull show 44 cents per bushel last month.

Other commodities have also advanced, provisions increasing from $1.10 per 100 pounds to $1.25, butter and cheese from $1.20 to $1.35, pail lard from $1.16 to $1.31, sack flour 85c. to $1, and oil cake 85c. to $1.

British steamers are now obliged to have 50 per cent of their dead weight cargo consist of flour or grain or both, on orders from the British government. In shipping circles this is believed to be to insure steady receipts of these products.

There were 1,775,524 bushels wheat shipped from Boston to European ports during January, compared to 1,174,786 bushels in January, 1915, and 2,180,413 for the same month of the previous year, 1914.

FUNDS URGED FOR WORK ABROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary Lansing appeared before the House foreign affairs and appropriations committees today to urge increases in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

LAKE QUINSIGAMOND TO BE BRIDGED

WORCESTER, Mass. — Preparations are being made to call for bids for a bridge to be built across Lake Quinsigamond, connecting the city of Worcester and the town of Shrewsbury. The General Court of 1915 passed an act authorizing this construction as follows: $50,000 to be paid by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of the remainder two eightieths by the town of Shrewsbury, thirty eightieths by the county of Worcester and forty-eight eightieths by the city of Worcester.

The bridge has been designed by Samuel H. Pitcher Company of Worcester, who are the engineers in charge. It is to be of reenforced concrete, the masonry extending 900 feet and the earth embankments approaching about 400 feet, making a total length of about 1300 feet. The structure when completed will be the longest reenforced concrete bridge in the state and one of the longest in the country. It will be 60 feet wide, having a 44-foot roadway of wood block paving, with eight-foot granolithic sidewalks, and double street railroad tracks running through the center. Running east and west the bridge forms a link on the great state road, being on the main highway between New York and Boston. It is the only east entrance into the heart of the city from Boston.

Belmont street, which is a continuation of this eastern approach, connects with the bridge at its western terminus. An appropriation of $53,000 has been asked for by the street commissioner of Worcester in his estimates for 1916 for the widening of this street, which has already been decreed, and the construction of a bituminous macadam roadway. With the widening of Belmont street there will be a boulevard 100 feet wide and over two miles in length from Washington square to the bridge, as Belmont street connects with Shrewsbury street, the widening of which was begun in 1906 and completed in 1912 at a cost of $464,779.13.

Previous to 1857 an old pontoon bridge spanned the lake. As this was unsafe, the lake was filled in and the present causeway built. Since that time various means have been resorted to to bring about the authorization of a new bridge. Bills have been introduced in the Legislature, but as there were usually two or three petitions at the same time they were rejected.

In 1897, or 1898, the bridge came near being built by popular subscription. The city of Worcester appropriated a sum of money, and the balance needed was pledged by the people, and the contract let to the Webb Granite & Construction Company, who began work; but the city broke the contract. The new bridge will open the lake, which is now divided by the causeway, leaving a straight boating course upwards of three miles long. The lake at the bridge is about 60 feet deep. It is planned to construct one half the bridge this present season, and the second half next year.

Real Estate Market, Shipping, Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Building construction throughout the United States is enjoying a remarkable period of prosperity. Probably never before have so many cities shown increases and probably never before have the gains been so large. The December just closed has been unlike any previous December, and like the preceding four months for the last half year, in which the figures for each monthh were far in excess of any previously corresponding period. Permits were taken out in 101 cities in December for 15,630 buildings, representing an expenditure of $64,267,289, against 12,822 buildings, involving $37,033,392, an increase of 2808 buildings, a gain of $27,233,897, or 74 per cent, according to official reports to Construction News. Figures for cities where $1,000,000 or over was appropriated are as follows:

	1915		1914	
	Bldgs.	Est. cost	Bldgs.	Est. cost
Chicago	712	$10,640,200	632	$6,214,650
Boston	486	6,156,000	375	3,288,000
*New York...	606	6,412,971	493	1,836,816
Brooklyn 1,263		4,297,930	684	1,598,315
Pittsburgh		2,995,596	128	3,473,100
Cleveland ...	767	2,985,825	509	1,216,775
Detroit	691	2,966,300	360	1,440,530
Philadelphia..	936	2,703,070	924	1,261,350
St. Paul.....	171	1,816,731	140	510,646
Minneapolis..	282	1,204,340	266	521,400
San Francisco	449	1,138,906	473	717,903
Cincinnati ...1,121		1,113,110	806	209,045
Los Angeles..	629	1,030,388	553	651,639

*Manhattan and Bronx.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Plans are being drawn for the Blagdon street addition to the public library in Copley square, composed chiefly of steel and brick; three stories high with a new heating plant in the basement, and estimated to cost $170,000. Joseph Maginnis is the architect.

Harris Leshofsky is to begin the erection of a brick block department building on Feb. 1 at 295-297 Harvard street, corner of Naples road, Brookline, to be constructed of brick and stone, three stories high and estimated to cost $70,000 above the ground. F. A. Norcross is the architect.

AMONG THE BUYERS

The Hanover Realty Trust has bought property numbered 18 Hull street near Salem street, North End, consisting of a four story brick building and 1794 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of $13,300; land value being $5800. James Corsano was the grantor.

Several parcels have changed owners in Dorchester. The estate of Ellen A. Gardner at 48 Draper road, near Draper street, consisting of a three-story frame dwelling and 4328 square feet of land, all taxed on $6800 including $800 on the lot, has been bought by Louis Cutter.

James F. Burke took title from Caroline Eichhorn to the frame dwelling numbered 21 Romsey street, near Dorchester avenue, Dorchester. There is a land area of 3600 square feet valued at $1100, included in the assessment of $4800.

Jacob Bailen has taken title to a vacant lot, corner of Washington and Morse street, containing 5165 square feet and valued by the assessors at $3400. Louis Henlein conveyed title.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Jan. 29, 1916.

	Transactions	Mortgages	Amt. of Mtgs
Jan. 24.....	77	44	$828,925
Jan. 25.....	52	29	79,914
Jan. 26.....	63	34	121,485
Jan. 27.....	69	33	161,575
Jan. 28.....	76	48	212,810
Jan. 29.....	48	29	67,900
Totals	385	217	$1,472,609
Same week 1915.....	362	189	$990,008
Same week in 1914....	514	258	$1,433,917
Week Jan. 22, 1916....	518	289	$1,838,013

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blossom st., 23, ward 5; Jennie Hurwitz, Henry Slocum; brick stores and lofts.
Elkins st., 11, ward 9; T. P. King, Geo. F. Shephard; brick switch house and brick equalizer house.
Peterboro st., 35-39-41-45, ward 8; Mark Abrams, Geo. N. Jacobs; brick tenements.
Main st., 169, ward 3; Geo. F. Horan; alter store and theater.
So. Market st., 25, ward 5; Geo. N. Chamberlain; alter mercantile.
Blackstone st., 55, ward 5; president and fellows Harvard College; alter mercantile.
So. Russell st., 14, ward 5; Samuel Silverman, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements.
Massachusetts ave., 352-354, ward 10; J. Edward Anderson, Saul D. Kelley; alter tenements.
South st., 781-83, ward 23; E. W. Sutton; alter stores.
North st., 222-24, ward 5; R. Jannini, G. B. Falabella; alter stores and tenements.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Carpathia (Br), Prothero, St Navalre via Barry.
Str San Jose, McKinnon, Port Limon, C R, Jan 21, via Havana.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Batiscan (Br), Evans, Sydney, C B.
Tug H S Nichols, Pittee, Rockport, Mass, with lighters R G Co No 1 and West End.
Tug E. L. Pillsbury, Swim, Lynn, twg bg, Merrimac.
Tug Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia, twg brge Macungie, Maple Hill and Spring.

Cleared

Str North Star, Wentworth, Portland.
Str Naccochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str H M Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

INJUSTICE TO JEWS TOLD IN EASTERN THEATER OF WAR

American Relief Committee Issues Report Describing Conditions in Russia, Galicia, Rumania and Palestine

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Jewish committee has issued a report on the sufferings of the Jews in the eastern war zone, describing their condition as beyond all precedent.

The American Jewish committee is a body of representative Jews organized in 1906 "to prevent infringement of the civil and religious rights of Jews and to alleviate the consequences of persecution." Its executive committee consists of Louis Marshall, president, New York; Cyrus Adler, chairman executive committee, Philadelphia; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville; Harry Cutler, Providence; Samuel Dorf, New York; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Judah L. Magnes, New York; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa.; Oscar S. Straus, New York; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York, Mayer Sulzburger, Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

The committee has maintained an attitude of strict neutrality as between the two respective belligerents since the beginning of the war, and has no purpose to make propaganda for or against any of them or to create hostile or partisan feelings against any of the warring nations. The sympathies of the individual members of the committee being divided between the allied and central powers, there is every reason for exercising strict impartiality.

The report, a black bound volume of 120 pages, containing about 40,000 words, is divided into four sections, covering Russia, Galicia, Rumania and Palestine. The Russian section, which is the largest, is based exclusively upon data emanating from non-Jewish Russian or allied sources, including military orders and official records, Duma debates, reports and interpellations, and responsible Russian press items that have been subjected to military and civil censorship and have passed unchallenged.

The report purports to show that the 7,000,000 Jews affected, who constitute one half of the Jewish population of the world, have, because of their geographic position, actually borne the brunt of the war's burdens in eastern Europe. When the war broke out they found themselves trapped, absolutely shut off from all neutral lands and from the sea—in the region of Russian Poland, Austrian Galicia and the Russian pale.

"They were overwhelmed where they stood," says the report; "and over them crossed and recrossed the German armies from the west, the Russian armies from the east and the Austrian armies from the south. True, all the peoples of this area suffered ravage and pillage by the war, but in no degree comparable to the sufferings of the Jews. The contending armies found it politic, in a measure, to court the good will of Poles, Ruthenians and other races in this area. These suffered only the necessary and unavoidable hardships of war. But the Jews were friendless, their religion proscribed. In this medieval corner of the world all the religious fanaticism of the Russians, the chauvinism of the Poles, combined with the traits liberated in all men by the war—all these fierce hatreds were sluiced into one torrent of passion which poured itself out upon the Jews.

"Hundreds of Jewish towns have been sacked and burned wantonly by the Russian soldiery. Thousands of Jews have been carried off as hostages, imprisoned, executed on the flimsiest pretexts or shot in wanton cruelty."

In all, adds the report, nearly 3,000,000 Jews are facing destitution, their homes having been pillaged or destroyed, their industries and trade ruined and the entire fabric of their economic life torn asunder. "Hundreds of thousands were forced from their homes at a day's notice, among them even the immediate families of the 350,000 Jewish soldiers at the Russian front—the more fortunate being packed and shipped as freight, old men, women and children locked together in sealed freight cars, shuttled from town to town, side tracked for days without food or help of any kind, and the less fortunate being driven into the woods and swamps to starvation."

The section on Russia opens with the following statement:

"Nearly half of the Jewish population of the world lives in Russia, in the immediate area of hostilities, congested in cities, which are the first point of attack. The dreadful position of the Jews of Russia in normal times is well known. Forbidden to live outside of the great ghetto, known as the Pale of Settlement; burdened with special taxes; denied even the scant educational privileges enjoyed by the rest of the population; harried by a corrupt police, a hostile government and an unfriendly populace—in brief, economically degraded and politically outlawed, their condition represented the extreme of misery.

"When the war broke out circumstantial stories of Jewish treachery were accepted as the truth and circulated freely through the Russian press and on the bulletin boards; but when official investigation proved these stories false in every particular, the publication of the refutation was discouraged by the censorship.

"Thus in May, 1915, the Russian military organs printed a story to the effect that in the town of Kuzhi the Jews had treacherously concealed German troops in their cellars and thereby delivered the town and its defenders into the hands of the enemy. This story, with a mass of circumstantial details, was spread broadcast.

"Three deputies of the Duma went to Kuzhi in person and discovered that in the entire village there were only six Jewish families, all but one living in miserable huts that had no cellars whatever; that the one cellar in a Jewish house was too small to hide enough German soldiers to attack, much less to annihilate, a Russian detachment, as was claimed by the instigators of the story; and, finally, that the few Jews of the town had left it, on the day before the alleged attack, with the permission of the Russian military authorities—in short, that the story of the Kuzhi affair was, from beginning to end, an absolute fabrication.

"The evidence was presented to the Duma and to the imperial council. The military authorities disclaimed the story; but the disclaimer has received no publicity. On the contrary, every attempt to disabuse the minds of the Russian people of the impression created by this story has been thwarted by the military censor. Practically the entire Jewish press has been suspended or suppressed, Jewish assemblies forbidden and all other means of communication closed to the Jews of Russia."

First hand information as to the condition of these refugees is to be found in a report of a Russian committee for the relief of war sufferers, printed as an appendix. Extracts from this report follow:

"Such is the devotion and love of the Jews to their native places, to their own corner, that they prefer to stay in the devastated towns and townlets and villages, if only they are permitted to do so. And those who have fled from their homes take the first opportunity of returning, heedless of the terrible disasters lying in store for them. A vivid example, typical for many other instances, is given by the Jews in the village of Vissiltsy, district Busak, province Kielce. Our delegate found the place razed by hostile shells. The population—mostly Jews—for over three months has been huddling together in cellars, where they had taken refuge. They were not to leave their shelter in day time; no food was to be cooked, no fire lighted at night—such were the stringent orders from military quarters. A humane military chief permitted them to crawl out of their dingy holes by night and feed out of the soldiers' cauldron. But soon another chief took his place and the unfortunate Jews were left to starve in their cellars.

"Frequently our representatives have to hunt them up in their hiding places, to rouse them from their lethargy, to exercise moral pressure on the more prominent members of the community, before anything can be done for the sufferers."

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale prices of fresh groundfish dropped off before the influx of receipts landed by 19 vessels at South Boston today. Four steam trawlers helped swell the total catch, while seven shore and as many off-shore sailing vessels were also at the pier. Arrivals: Str Spray, 63,700 pounds; str. Surf, 72,100; str. Crest, 60,200; str. Ripple, 56,300; schrs. Smuggler, 62,000; Conquerer, 43,000; Ruth, 61,500; Ruth & Margaret, 52,000; Commonwealth, 57,000; Robert & Arthur, 42,500; Matthew S. Greer, 46,500; Russell, 5500; Jorgina, 4400; Elva L. Spurling, 9800; W. M. Goodspeed, 5700; Elsie G. Silva, 6300; Mary F. Sears, 6000; Mary P. Goulart, 8800, and Valerie 35,100. The Spray also had 1000 soles, 200 halibut; Crest, 2000 soles; Smuggler, 300 halibut; Conquerer 300 halibut; Commonwealth, 400 halibut. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock $4.75 @6.15, steak cod $7.50@10.25, market cod $3.75@4.75, pollock $5.60, large hake $7.75, small hake $5.75, and cusk $4.50.

Bringing 900 bbls of frozen herring, the schooner Romance arrived at South Boston today from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, via Gloucester. The Romance is the first of this fleet to arrive here this season, although several have been reported at Gloucester.

One vessel was at T wharf today, the schooner Elizabeth W. Nunan with 5500 haddock, 400 cod, 300 pollock, 2000 hake, 2000 scrod and 200 cusk. Prices were similar to quotations at South Boston.

Gloucester receipts today included 18,000 pounds fish landed by gill netters, and the herring brought in by the schooners Senator and Titania, both from Newfoundland.

It is expected in shipping circles that the total value of exports from Boston this week will exceed that of any other by several hundred thousand dollars. According to schedule a fleet of 15 steamers will leave here, loaded to capacity, for oversea ports and the total value of their cargoes is estimated to be $12,000,009. Grain will be the largest consignment aboard these vessels as there are 1,825,000 bushels of wheat and 175,000 bushels of other kinds booked to leave here within a week's time. The value of the grain alone is said to be $2,100,000.

Two arrivals are reported this morning, the British steamer Carpathia, Captain Prothere, from St. Nazare, France, and the San Jose, Captain McKinnon, from Port Limon and Havana. The Carpathia comes in ballast under charter to the France-Canada line and remained in the stream for docking orders. Bananas were the chief consignment on the San Jose which tied up at Long wharf to discharge.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

America, for Genoa, via Naples.... Feb. 1
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, via Fulmouth ..... Feb. 1
*Lapland, for Liverpool..... Feb. 2
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux..... Feb. 2
*Helilg Olav, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 3
*Kroonland, for Liverpool..... Feb. 5
*Chicago, for Bordeaux..... Feb. 5
Patria, for Naples ..... Feb. 6
*Baltic, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 9
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 12
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux..... Feb. 12
Stampalia, for Genoa via Naples... Feb. 12
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow. Feb. 12
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 15
*Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 16
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen..... Feb. 17
*St. Paul, for Liverpool..... Feb. 19
Orduna, for Liverpool..... Feb. 19
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen..... Feb. 19
Espagne, for Bordeaux..... Feb. 19
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam... Feb. 22
*Finland, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 23
*New York, for Liverpool..... Feb. 26
Tuscania, Liverpool-Glasgow..... Feb. 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux..... Feb. 26
*Noordam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 29
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa..... Feb. 29

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports.. Feb. 16

Sailings from Portland

Carthaginian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 2
Pomeranian, for Glasgow ..... Feb. 9
Sardinian, for Glasgow ..... Feb. 16

Sailings from St. John

Corinthian, for London..... Feb. 2
Sicilian, for London ..... Feb. 9
Corsican, for Liverpool ..... Feb. 12
Scandinavian, for Liverpool..... Feb. 19

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Adriatic, for New York..... Feb. 2
Scandinavian, for St. John..... Feb. 4
Orduna, for New York..... Feb. 5
St. Paul, for New York..... Feb. 5
Finland, for New York ..... Feb. 9
New York, for New York..... Feb. 12
Tuscania, for New York..... Feb. 12
Cymric, for New York ..... Feb. 16
Pretorian, for St. John..... Feb. 18
California, for New York..... Feb. 19
Lapland, for New York..... Feb. 19
Kroonland, for New York..... Jan. 23
Philadelphia, for New York..... Feb. 26
Saxonia, for New York..... Feb. 26

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for St. John..... Feb. 23

Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York..... Feb. 11
California, for New York)..... Feb. 18
Carthaginian, for Portland..... Feb. 19

Sailings from Bordeaux

La Touraine, for New York ..... Jan. 29
Espagne, for New York..... Feb. 5

Sailings from Rotterdam

Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York Feb. 5
Noordam, for New York..... Feb. 12
Rotterdam, for New York ..... Feb. 19

Sailings from Genoa

Canopic, for Boston..... Feb. 5

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York..... Feb. 2
Kristianiafjord, for New York.... Feb. 23

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VIII., for New York.. Feb. 6
Helig Olav, for New York..... Feb. 24

TRANSPACIFIC SAILINGS

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Lurline, for Honolulu..... Feb. 1
*Moana, for Sydney..... Feb. 2
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 5
*Sierra, for Sydney ..... Feb. 8
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu..... Feb. 9
*Great Northern, for Honolulu..... Feb. 14
*Manoa, for Honolulu..... Feb. 15
*Matsonia, for Honolulu..... Feb. 23
*Ventura, for Sydney..... Feb. 29
*Lurline, for Honolulu..... Feb. 29

Sailings from Seattle

*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong.. Feb. 4
*Hilonian, for Honolulu..... Feb. 5
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 11
*Izion, for Manila ..... Feb. 14
*Manila Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 16
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong ..... Feb. 22
*Hyades, for Honolulu..... Feb. 26

Sailings from Tacoma

Tacoma Maru, for Yokohama..... Feb. 10
Manila Maru, for Yokohama..... Feb. 17

Sailings from Vancouver

Makura, for Sydney..... Feb. 16

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 2
Aki Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 22

Sailings from Yokohama

Hawai Maru, for Tacoma..... Feb. 3
Awa Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 9
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle..... Feb. 17

Sailings from Honolulu

Manoa, for San Francisco..... Feb. 1
Great Northern, for San Francisco. Feb. 4
Makura, for Vancouver..... Feb. 4
Ventura, for San Francisco..... Feb. 8
Matsonia, for San Francisco..... Feb. 9
Lurline, for San Francisco..... Feb. 15
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco ... Feb. 23
Great Northern, for San Francisco. Feb. 26
Manoa, for San Francisco..... Feb. 29
Sonoma, for San Francisco..... Feb. 29

Sailings from Sydney

Sonoma, for San Francisco..... Feb. 16
Niagara, for Vancouver ..... Feb. 17

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

Arkansas.....Copenhagen, etc..Dec. 28
British Monarch...Glasgow .....Jan. 12
Carpathian.....Barry .....Jan. 15
Derrington Court..Genoa .....Dec. 22
Cloughton.....Liverpool .....Jan. 16
Canadian.....Liverpool .....Jan. 18
Sachem.....Liverpool .....Jan. 19
Balto.....Gothenburg, via Christiania .....Dec. 25
Gilgal.....Melbourne .....Nov. 19
Etonian (Leyland).Liverpool .....Jan. 22
Idaho.....Hull, Eng.....Jan. 20

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2

Karema.....Melbourne .....Dec. —
Westheath.....Australia .....
Colonian.....London .....Jan. 21
Stephen B. Jones..Buenos Aires.....Jan. 21

THURSDAY, FEB. 3

St. Bede.....Yokohama .....Nov. 30
Bolton Castle.....Singapore .....Nov. 29

MONDAY, FEB. 6

Ahnie.....Barry .....Jan. 19

TUESDAY, FEB. 8

Inverclyde.....Yokohama .....Nov. 9
Ribston.....Huelva .....Jan. 24
Corozal.....Buenos Aires.....Jan. 10
Boyne.....Liverpool .....Jan. 26

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

Devonian.....Liverpool .....Jan. 30
Bay State.....Liverpool .....Jan. 29

THURSDAY, FEB. 10

Cretic.....Naples .....Jan. 27
Pruth.....Sunderland .....Jan. —

SATURDAY, FEB. 12

Pruth.....Sunderland .....Jan. 28
Rossano.....Fowney .....Jan. 28
Chronos.....Sydney, N. S. W. via Port Natal...Jan. 9
Hepburn.....Wellington, N. Z..Dec. 21

SUNDAY, FEB. 13

Clan Chisholm....Calcutta via Cape Town..... Jan. 11
Mexicano.....Gothenburg ..... Jan. 27
Hebe.....Grimsby .....Jan. 27

TUESDAY, FEB. 15

Cambrian.....London .....Feb. 2
Aeon.....Albany, Australia.Dec. 13

FRIDAY, FEB. 18

Merton Hall.....Calcutta .....Dec. 27
Bassano.....Hull, Eng.....Feb. 2

SATURDAY, FEB. 19

Franklyn.....Glasgow .....Feb. 5
Monadnock.....London .....Feb. 5
Clan Lamont.....Calcutta via Dakar....Jan. 11

SUNDAY, FEB. 20

Canopic.....Naples .....Feb. 8

THURSDAY, FEB. 24

Etonian (Cunard)..Liverpool .....Feb. 12

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 5, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. *Other Letters articles
Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece via Naples	America	.....Mon., 31, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies (specially addressed for Portugal and Spain), via Falmouth and Rotterdam	Rotterdam	.....Tues., 1, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Great Britain and Ireland only via Liverpool	Lapland	.....Tues., 1, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
France, Rumania, Serbia, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Rochambeau	.....Tues., 1, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Bulgaria and Russia, via Christiansand	Helilg Olav	.....Wed., 2, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Liberia, specially addressed only, via Monrovia	Bassam	.....Wed., 2, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Bulgaria, Switzerland, via Rotterdam	Noordam	.....Wed., 2, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	.....Thur., 3, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, Belgium and South Africa, via Plymouth	Manchuria	.....Fri., 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Serbia, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Chicago	.....Fri., 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland and Greece, via Naples	Caserta	.....Fri., 4, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Saturday at 12 p. m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 6:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Jan. 30 and 31, and 7 a. m. Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer closes daily at 12 M., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Guam	U. S. Transport..	San Fran.	Jan. 31, 6 p.m
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Shinyo Maru.....	San Fran.	Jan. 31, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, the Philippines, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe) and New Zealand	Sierra.....	San Fran.	Feb. 3, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Wilhelmina.....	San Fran.	Feb. 4, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Great Northern..	San Fran.	Feb. 9, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.	Ixion.....	Seattle	Feb. 10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Makura.....	Vancouver	Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Maitai.....	San Fran.	Feb. 25, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Classified Advertisements

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BERKELEY—CALIFORNIA
A Suburb of San Francisco
A boarding and day school for girls. Separate dormitory for boys under twelve years. High school, grammar and primary courses. Catalogue on application. MRS. C. L. WATSON, Pres.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY
is the place to learn Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
Individual training for all ages at reasonable rates day or evening. 126 Boylston St., Boston.

The New York School of Secretaries
Three Months' Course of Individual Instruction. Graduates registered. Resident Colonies only. AEOLIAN HALL, West 42nd Street
V. M. WHEAT, Director

FREE CATALOGS OF ALL BOARDING Schools (or camps) in U. S. Expert advice free. Want for girls or boys? Maintained for all schools. American Schools' Association, 1061 Times Building, New York, or 1561 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

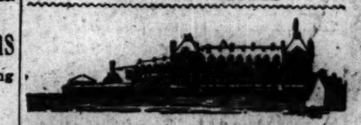
STUDY MUSIC the RIGHT WAY
FAELTEN PIANOFORTE SCHOOL
30 Huntington Avenue
19th Season. Booklet Free.

REAL ESTATE—INDIANAPOLIS
WE OFFER
6% First Mortgage Loans
based on 36 years' experience in handling INDIANAPOLIS REAL ESTATE FIRE INSURANCE, RENTALS
Correspondence Invited
Charles E. Holloway & Son, Inc.
108 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS
FOR SALE—Lots in Waco, Texas; ten-acre farm in the irrigation district, near Cotulla, Texas; lots in Loveland, Okla. For particulars address owner, Box 284, Llano, Texas.

BOARD AND ROOMS
Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, $6 to $8 per week; rooms, private bath, $10 to $12; transients $1; temperance hotel.

AGENTS WANTED
LADY AGENTS WANTED to sell Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, table linens and novelties. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references essential. FAR EASTERN SHOPS, 2232 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHERN RESORTS

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
The Chamberlin is one of America's greatest Resort Hotels—a luxurious home, with exceptionally distinctive social life and recreations. Rarest of sea-foods, and perfection of Southern cooking.
Accessible and charming in environment, yet far enough away for real recreation.
For Booklet, etc., Apply to GEO. F. ADAMS, MGR., FORTRESS MONROE, VA., or Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED
Several first-class ship fitters at once.
Geo. Lawley & Sons Corp.
NEPONSET, MASS.

Wanted
Capable man to take charge of Wagon Repair Shop for a large corporation in the vicinity of Boston employing steady 20 to 30 men; must be familiar with all branches of work; references required. Apply Y 80, Monitor Office.

SALESMEN wanted to sell roofing specialties. Commission basis. Permanent work for those who can qualify. We pay a small salary while training you for selling. Must be single, 20 to 30 years old; of good appearance; good habits; free to travel in South or Middle West. Satisfactory references necessary. Experience not essential. Reply by letter only. Full information must be given in first letter. Address Dept. A, FLINTKOTE MFG. CO., 88 Pearl st., Boston.

WANTED
CASHIER for bank; references. Address CITIZENS BANK, Belleville, Ills.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
Young Women
Living in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain or other places near the factory, wanted to learn PRESSING and different parts of the stitching room work.
Liberal Pay While Learning
and steady work at good wages afterward.
THOS. G. PLANT CO.
Cor. Centre and Bickford Streets, Jamaica Plain.

WANTED—Competent nurse for two children; should like living in the country. Write, or call on Mrs. William Merwin, Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York City, after January 30th.

WORKING housekeeper for business couple, to care for 6 yr. old girl, small house nearby suburb. Addr. B 75, Monitor office.

SALESMEN WANTED
WANTED—3 or 4 salesmen acquainted with the retail grocery and soda fountain trade. Give references. A 75, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Position as manager and buyer of clothing store, or department manager; also capable advertising manager in any department. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, Calif.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 5½ years' exp.; private or truck; A1 ref. from last employer; steady worker; temperate; also all around worker. Add. P 78 Monitor Office.

YOUNG MAN (25), college graduate, B. A. degree, desires hotel position with future; previous experience; references. Address W 80, Monitor Office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATION INFORMATION
Are You Wishing or Wissing?
We can help you win the satisfactory situation. Send us $1.00 for the booklet describing how to obtain it. Correspondence invited. HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., 371 Madison Ave., New York.

NATIONAL PARKS AND THEIR NEEDS TO BE DISCUSSED

National parks and their needs will be discussed at the annual Boston meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects to be held Feb. 14 at the Boston Architectural Club's headquarters. A joint luncheon of this society with the members of the Boston City Club, the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the Appalachian Mountain Club is to be held at the Boston City Club at noon.

Stephen E. Mather, assistant to Secretary Lane of the United States department of the interior, and Robert B. Marshall, general superintendent of national parks, are to speak at both the noon luncheon and the evening meeting. Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the Harvard University school of landscape architecture and president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, will preside at both meetings.

Two business sessions are scheduled at the Hotel Bellevue in the morning and afternoon. A feature of the evening meeting will be an illustrated talk on parks by Herbert W. Gleason, member of the national parks committee of the American Civic Association, and an exhibition of photographs and maps of parks, brought specially from Washington for this meeting.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Calabria, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo and Bermuda; Tholma, Cardiff; Westerdyke, Rotterdam; Portuguese Prince, St Nazaire; Rio Verde, Santos, and St Lucia; Vasari, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Barbados; Maracaibo, Laguayra, Maracaibo, Curacoa, and Mayagues; Yuna, San Domingo City and Macoris; Leonatus, Cienfuegos and Matanzas; Sosua, Nuevitas; Penobscot, Matanzas; Ossabaw, Houston; Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk; Shimosa, Boston.

City of Sparta.....	Adelaide	Dec. 24
FRIDAY, FEB. 25		
Port Hunter.....	Brisbane	Dec. 24
Edward Pierce.....	Buenos Aires.....	Jan. 26
MONDAY, FEB. 28		
Clearway.....	Calcutta	Dec. 21
MONTH OF MARCH		
Suruga.....	Sydney, N.S.W...	Nov. 13
City of Vienna.....	Calcutta	Jan. 11
Westmeath.....	Wellington, N. Z.	Jan. 18

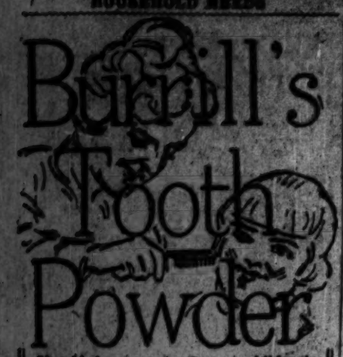
RATES
With rule or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
One Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; 13 times to the inch, 6 months to the line.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder



Should be a part of your children's morning exercise. Its flavor appeals to them, and the way it works its way to all parts of the tooth enamel assures perfect tooth cleanliness. Get "Burrill's" the next time and see the difference. Endorsed by dentists. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms—Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in sure tin tubes. Each 25c.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.
LYNN, MASS.

For Your Shelves

A snow-white, clean and strong shelf paper—a paper that does not wrinkle or curl—a paper known as

Economy Shelf and Lining Paper

Used for lining pantry and cupboard shelves.
Wears and looks better than ordinary shelf paper.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. Send 10c for Elbert Hubbard's great book "A Palaver on Paper" and samples of Handy Home Helpers.
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
We also manufacture Parchment Paper for dairy and meat trades, and Waxed Paper for bakers and confectioners.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
Established 1800
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PLUMBING

TUCKER & CO.

We specialize in residential plumbing. Our corps of mechanics are neat, skilful and trustworthy.
413 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Phone Oxford 5360-5361

COAL WANTED

COAL WANTED

THE SYNTHETIC CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2403-5 Singer Building, New York, invite tenders for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months supply of coal and also sulphuric acid.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston—Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed; bands and bindings all widths and shades put on while you wait.

DANCING CLASSES

RICHARD'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, 20 Huntington Ave., Huntington Chambers. Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060. Children's class Saturday morning 10:30.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Summer hotel, 54 rooms, all modern improvements, well furnished; good business; owner retiring. MRS. B. J. HEARN, Elmore ave., So. Portland, Me.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PRINTING

SEE SCOTT
Good Cards, Envs., B. H., etc., $1.50 per M
510 Tremont Temple. Main 4414-W.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

Notice of Hearing.
Office of Clerk of Committees,
City Hall, January 25, 1916.
The Executive Committee of the City Council will hold a public hearing in the Council Chamber, Monday evening, January 31, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock, on the subject of building a convenience station on Flagstaff Hill, Boston Common.
Per order of Committee,
JOHN F. DEVER,
(Jan. 29.) Clerk of Committees.

NEW YORK CITY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE PORTO RICO STORE, 801 Fifth ave., N. Y., makers. Guest Towels for the "Linen Shower" in the distinctive Filet Tire $1, with initials $1.25; trade supplied.

ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED ROOM to let to business woman in private family; $3. KITCHELL, 203 W. 81st st. Tel. Riverside 6977.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street

NEW JERSEY

BOARD AND ROOMS

THE WHITTIER, Rutherford, N. J.—Choice board, pleasant rooms; reasonable. JUNE M. WHITTIER.

All HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS and changes of copy for Tuesday's and Friday's Paper should reach the Monitor office not later than 12 M. the day before.

ATLANTA, GA. ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.
We are now showing New Mid-Winter Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
We are Sole Representatives of the Madam Marriette Corsets for Atlanta

J. Regenstein Company
MILLINERY and READY-TO-WEAR GOODS
40 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

FROHSIN'S
Garments Altered Free!
80 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA

For a Complete Line of Toilet Waters, Soaps, Creams, Etc.,
CALL ON
MATTHEWS & LITTLY
21 E. Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA.

HARDWARE

KING HARDWARE CO.
"THE NORTH SIDE STORE"
616 Peachtree Street ATLANTA, GA.

DEPARTMENT STORES DEPARTMENT STORES

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE COMPANY

ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

IN ATLANTA THIS STORE IS LOOKED UPON as the satisfactory store to shop in. The reason is that it has long maintained a very high standard of merchandise—women's and misses' apparel; furniture and furnishings for the home.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.
ATLANTA, GA.
High-class Apparel and all accessories of dress for women and children. A store that counts service first!

CLEANING AND DYEING

Stoddard Dixie's Greatest Dry Cleaner and Dyer
Stoddard pays return charges on out-of-town orders of $2 or over. Prompt mail order service.
126 Peachtree St., ATLANTA

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

As a Man Dresses So Is He in the Estimation of the Public
Dress at a Quality Store and take no chances.
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
3-5-7 Whitehall Street

MARKETS

A REALLY CLEAN MARKET
Go to see it and be CONVINCED
CAPITAL CITY MARKET
118-20 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.
Everything Good to Eat

SHOES

Byck Bros. Company
27-29 WHITEHALL STREET
The most complete line of FOOTWEAR for the entire family shown in Atlanta, for Quality, Style and Service.

GROCERIES

AKIN BROTHERS
Ivy 4160 497 Peachtree
For everything that is good to eat.
CALL US.

RICHMOND, VA. RICHMOND, VA.

MOVING AND STORAGE MOVING AND STORAGE

W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.

Main and Belvidere Sts., RICHMOND, VA. Phone Ran. 843
FIREPROOF STORAGE for household goods!
AUTOMOBILE VANS for hauling!
Experienced men for Packing Furniture for Shipment to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

DEPARTMENT STORES

"The Shopping Center"
Miller & Rhoads
RICHMOND, VA.
"B. K."—Best Knit Pure SILK HOSE (Black and White Only) $1 pair delivered.

BANKS

Virginia Trust Co.
11TH AND MAIN STREETS
invites Monitor readers to open an account. 3% interest paid on daily balances and where balance amounts to $500 or more, interest compounded monthly.

FURRIERS

CHARLES HAASE & SONS
Manufacturers of Fine Furs
119 West Broad St. Richmond, Va.
Established 1857

CLEANING AND DYEING

NATIONAL DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS
All Kinds Cleaning and Repair Work
Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders
1205½ West Main St., Richmond, Va.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

E. A. JETT and J. W. RANSON
WALLPAPER DECORATORS
2213 Chaffin Street, Richmond, Va.
Phones Blvd. 1258-W. Mad. 6373-J

TABLE SUPPLIES

ABRAM'S CAKES
9 E. Grace St. Richmond, Va.
Order today a $1.00 box (delivered)
ABRAM'S SISTERS
Exclusive Cake Makers

VIRGINIA HAMS AND CORN MEAL
AMBOLD GROCERY CO.
1502 West Main Street

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

WM. H. TYREE
Painter and Decorator—House Painting and Inside Enamel Work a Specialty.
1917 Floyd Ave., RICHMOND, VA.

DALLAS, TEX.

GROCERIES

SIMON, DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats. Phones: S. W., Main 596-597 and 4958; Auta., M. 1248.

CHICAGO

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass
Wall Paper Telephone Diversey 4234
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge. 2721.

CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

PACIFIC COAST PACIFIC COAST

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.

Shattuck at Kittridge BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

Sunset Grocery Co.
You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
1309 Broadway, Oakland. Ph. Oak. 567
2225 Shattuck, Berkeley. Berk. 6296

California Meat Market
C. G. CHUBB GEO. A. DOW
Fresh Meat, Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
2276 Shattuck Ave. Phones Berk. 941-42

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN

SPOTTS and BUSH
GROCERIES and DELICACIES
OUR OWN BAKERY
2071-2073 University Ave. Ph. Berk. 6559

SHOES

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2111 Center St., at Shattuck

TAILORS

MILLER & STEEL
Tailors to Men
2120 Center Street, Berkeley

BERKELEY MERCHANTS
desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone DON B. GILMAN, 815 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Sutter 5631.

STORAGE AND MOVING

MOVING ?
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison. Ph. Berk. 2090
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

PRINTING

Commercial Printing
H. S. HOWARD
2658 Addison St., BERKELEY, CAL.
Phone Berk. 1028
Publisher of The Courier

FUEL AND HARDWARE

F. A. NASSIE CO.
FUEL FEED ICE
HARDWARE
College and Ashby. Phone B. 8700.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

F. L. BUTTERFIELD
Stoves and Crockery
2140 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Marshall Steel Company
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2128 Center Street, Berkeley
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond.

PACIFIC COAST PACIFIC COAST

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

"Come in and see us and rest awhile. We know we can please you."
The BIRSETHIA Brand

The QUALITY BUTTER SHOP
Buttermilk Fresh from the Churn—"Yours as usual"
SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHEESE
ICE CREAM ICES
TRY OUR 10c BUTTERMILK LUNCH
GOLDEN WEST DAIRY CO., 807 Broadway
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED.

GROCERS AND DELICATESSEN

HAMILTON'S
6TH AND C STREETS
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

Keller's
THE CASH-SAVING GROCER
Eight Stores

DAIRIES

PURITY FIRST
Stands for P. M. Dairy Products
PURITY BUTTER PURITY ICE CREAM
PASTEURIZED MILK and CREAM
Distributors of
Edgemore Farm Certified Milk
Phone for deliveries, wholesale and retail

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

At La Jolla
GREEN DRAGON CAMP
Service 11:30 to 8
Lunches put up
Phone La Jolla 216

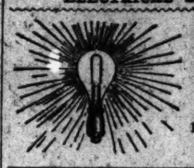
THE CHURCHILL DINING ROOM
837 C. Street near Eighth
Owned and managed by RUTH I. DYAR
Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
Luncheon 25c Evening Dinner 50c

CONFECTIONERY, LUNCHES

LUNCH AT BARBOUR'S
1060 Fifth St.
Ice Cream, Catering, Table Decorations.

SAN DIEGO
Merchants may send Monitor Advertising to S. W. SLOAN, 307 Spreckels Bldg. Phone Main 370.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES



HARTWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and CONTRACTING
Phones: Main 318 Home 1318
933 Sixth Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

CARPENTER'S
Our New Location,
1038 Sixth Street, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

AUTO SUPPLIES

"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAR"
AUTO TIRE COMPANY
"The House That Service Built"
6th St. at A "At the Orange Clock"

JEWELERS

BERTRAM E. BOWLER
WATCHES—JEWELRY
1022 Third Street

BARBERS

BARKER'S BARBER SHOP
1023 Seventh Street
Hair Cutting 25c Shave 15c

MUSIC

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
Pianos. Talking Machines. Sheet Music.

ADVERTISING

FERRY-HALE PUBLICITY SERVICE
BUSINESS BUILDERS
209-10-11 Owl Building, San Diego

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AUTO MECHANIC, 8 years' experience, seeks position in shop or driving. Salary moderate. Phone MR. WOOD, Main 370.

PASADENA, CAL. PASADENA, CAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop

Thirty-Six East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California
Boots and Shoes—Walk-Over and Phoenix Hosiery
High Grade Shoe Repairing
THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF OUR PATRONS IS OUR AIM

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
47 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Pasadena Corset Shop
MRS. H. B. FORD, Corsetiere
La Princesse and Mme. Marlette Corsets Made to Order
Remodeling—Cleaning—Repairing
308 East Colorado Street. P. O. 3388

MAC EWEN'S MARINELLO SHOP
MARYLAND HOTEL
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hairdressing
P. O. 556

FLORISTS

National Florist
ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
170 E. Colorado St.
Tel. F. O. 227
Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered.
Member of the National Florists' Association.

HOUSE DECORATORS

GATCH-HILL STUDIO
Everything for the House
Decorating and Furnishing
Imported and Domestic Cretonnes, Linens, Silks, Velours, etc.
1115 Story Building, 6th and Broadway
Home telephone F. 3502
Pasadena Branch Col. 384

FURNITURE

NOLD FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
PASADENA, CAL.

PASADENA MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 508 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Brenner & Wood
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENWOODWEAR FOR MEN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Ave.
Phone F. O. 2866

HARDWARE

PASADENA HARDWARE CO.
66-76 West Colorado Street
The finest hardware store in the West.

DRY AND STEAM CLEANING

MODERN CLEANING WORKS
Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning
E. E. LANGE. Tel. Office F. O. 452; Res. Col. 3234. Goods called for and delivered
Satisfaction guaranteed

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS. Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, South Pasadena.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Beautiful California home in exclusive section; grounds 3 acres—garden, oranges, olives, etc.; $45,000. Box. 638, Pasadena, California.

POMONA, CAL. POMONA, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Spring Silks
Spring Dress Goods
The new weaves and coloring are here now.
Have a look at them.
ORANGE BELT EMPORIUM
POMONA

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON—Exquisite handmade jewelry; skilled repairing of watches and jewelry. 133 South Garey ave.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN, 234 South Thomas st., Pomona. Oak Men's furnishings and hats.

FLORISTS

A. W. POOLEY
FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Phone 2207
333 West Second St., Pomona

MILLINERY

SEE US first about smart millinery: the latest novelties at popular prices.
E. G. SIEVERS & CO.,
Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TALKING Machines, Records, Pianos, Tuning, all kinds of Strings. L. M. SHEETS, 285 North Garey avenue.

GROCERS

THE STORE for particular people. CURTIS & CLARK, where cleanliness is a habit and quality is guaranteed; phone 69.

HARDWARE

SEE A. B. AVIS for hardware, sheet metal and repair work of all kinds; plumbing work our specialty.

GARAGES

EVERYTHING for the auto, pumping plant or ranch and the repairs on same. RANCHERS MFG. CO., 240 West 3rd st.

SHOES

SHOES for men, women and children at prices to suit you. P. J. TARE SHOE CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PLEASE let me know if you answer this advertisement. PAUL L. MARSH, 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

POMONA MERCHANTS
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, MRS. H. W. NICHOLS, 240 Investment Building.

PACIFIC COAST PACIFIC COAST

OAKLAND, CAL.

STORAGE AND PACKING STORAGE AND PACKING

SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Mission Streets
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

DEPARTMENT STORES DEPARTMENT STORES

Taft and Pennoyer Company

HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS
FORTY-FOUR SECTIONS. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Clay at 14th and 15th Street, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

PAINTING AND DECORATING

J. Llewellyn Co.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
Fine Wallpapers
Oak 1108 1635 Broadway

MARKETS

QUALITY MEATS
At Bottom Prices
OAKLAND MARKET
12th St., opposite Pantages's Theater

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Colonial Cafeteria
422-428 Fourteenth St.

LAUNDRIES

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Oakland 1468
2307 Chestnut Street, Oakland, Cal.

A Department Store
Where Dependable Merchandise and Good Service Are Chief Features
60 Departments including Bargain Basement.
H. C. CAPWELL COMPANY
Oakland, California

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

"QUALITY" BAGGAGE
Trunks and Fine Leather Goods
Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty
Quality Trunk Co.
Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

TAILORS

JOHN W. WARFEL
EXCLUSIVE TAILORING
Union Savings Bk. Bldg., 13 and Bdwy.
SECOND FLOOR
There is satisfaction in wearing clothes that are unquestionably well built of Genuinely Good Fabrics

OAKLAND MERCHANTS
desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone DON B. GILMAN, 815 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Sutter 5631.

SAN FRANCISCO SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES SHOES

Semi-Annual Sale Fine Footwear

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"Lundstrom" HATS
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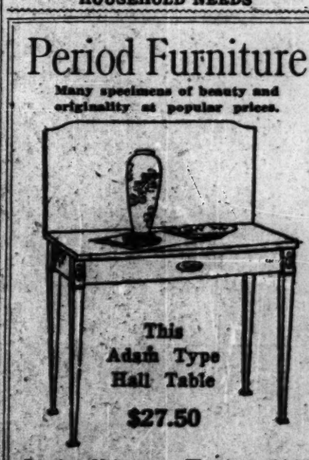

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GROCERS

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Dorothy Dodd

"Ground Gripper" Walking Shoes

For Men—Women—Boys—Children

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For Men and Young Men

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First Class in Every Particular

Special Prices on Family Washing

Your Linen Lasts Longer

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PROMPT AUTO SERVICE

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DRESSMAKING

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Main 9390

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Let us give you an estimate on upholstering your furniture. We make shades to order.

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Munsing Underwear

"There is no better"

FRASER-PATERSON CO.

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Coats, Suits, Gowns, Dresses

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Style Quality Value

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The best work only, combined with original designs, a specialty of this shop

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Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas

For Men, Women and Children

Agents Phoenix Hosiery — LENNON'S

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Why not let us solve your laundry problem? A phone call will bring us to your door.

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SEATTLE

Pike Street and Minor Avenue

PLAN—European $1.00 and up. American $1.50 and up.

ROOMS—Single and ensuite, with or without bath. All outside rooms.

GUESTS—The Wintonia is especially suitable for those desiring homelike surroundings, plus all conveniences. Garage in connection. Special courtesy shown to ladies unattended.

RATES—Special weekly, monthly and yearly rates.

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SEATTLE — WASH.

Groceries, Meats

DELICIOUS CANDY

SEATTLE — FOUR STORES AND A FARM

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

The Canterbury Restaurant

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

4th Floor Eiler's Bldg., 3rd & University

Elevator entrance on Third Avenue

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Hicks' Cafeteria

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High Grade Shoes

For the whole family at reasonable prices.

Trade Mark

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2d floor Joshua Green bldg., 4th and Pike

Trade Upstairs and Save $10

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Everything Good in Men's Furnishings

Agent: The Royal Tailors, Chicago and New York

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Engraved Personal Cards

We have the finest selection of Domestic and Imported Greeting Cards.

114 Columbia St., Seattle

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COAL — CLEAN COAL, PROMPT SERVICE, CORRECT WEIGHT, RIGHT PRICES

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316 2nd Avenue So., SEATTLE

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Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY NOON

To insure proper Classification

PORTLAND, ORE.

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Correct Corset Styles In R. & G. Corsets

Our Corset Department shows all the latest seasonable designs and in such an excellent variety of models that shopping with us becomes an actual pleasure.

For excellence of style, accuracy of fit, genuine comfort and lasting service, we know of no better corsets than the R. & G. at the moderate prices we ask.

A visit to our Corset Department will amply repay you, if you are interested in this season's new styles.

$1.00 to $3.50 Pair

Roberts Bros.

THIRD AND MORRISON

PORTLAND, OREGON

Gravelle

EXCLUSIVE CORSET STORE

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

MORGAN BUILDING

Near Broadway on Washington Street

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The Home of QUALITY and exclusive ideas in FANCY WORK

The Needle Craft Shop

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Our Distinctive Furnishings and Interior Decorations mean Quality Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies at actually moderate cost.

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Fifth St. bet. Oak and Pine

Complete Home Furnishers — Cor. E. Stark Grand Ave.

MORGAN-MACKEYA FURNITURE CO

Tel. East 2920 and Home B 6115

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Leading Clothier

Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel, Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats

Clothing of Quality and Integrity.

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Fashionable Wearing Apparel

For Men and Women

Moderate Prices — Credit If Desired

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"Any shirt in the house one dollar"

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Buffum & Pendleton

311 Morrison Street, opp. Postoffice

Sole Agents for Alfred Benjamin & Co.'s CLOTHING

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Devoted to the cause of pure literature for children.

All who love children and wish to encourage the purchase and reading of the better class of books are invited to make full use of this room on the Balcony Floor.

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—Your surroundings should be as artistic and beautiful as it is possible to make them.

—We have experienced decorators for the purpose of assisting you to that end. Consult us at all times—we specialize in

RUGS DRAPERIES FURNITURE WOODWORK PICTURES LAMPS

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Established 1857 — Inc. 1907

THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND

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Olds, Wortman & King

"THE SATISFACTORY STORE"

We Give S. & H. Green TRADING STAMPS

Save Them, and Choose from Over 4000 Beautiful Premiums Free of Cost

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A Season of Phenomenal Underpricing of Odds and Ends, Small Lots, Remnants, Etc. Extraordinary Money-Saving Opportunities Throughout All Sections of the Store.

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Licensed and Bonded

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HIGH GRADE COAL

OFFICE: 41 NORTH FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

We Deliver the Kind and Weight You Pay For

Phones: Main 353, A-2353

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All of the Newest RECORDS obtainable.

Visit Our Grafonola Department.

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FIFTH AND STARK STS. — Capital $1,000,000

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High Grade Confections

ICE CREAM, WATER ICES AND LIGHT LUNCHES

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"Quality First"

SOX DARNED FREE — MENDING

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Florists

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The Sign of the Rose

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Maude Reeves Bushnell

Top Floor Broadway Bldg.

Broadway & Morrison Streets

Telephone Main 630

Luncheon 11:30 to 2 and 2:30 to 5

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An Ideal Place to Lunch

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A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Can not be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.

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Special sizes made to order.

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Write for sample and prices.

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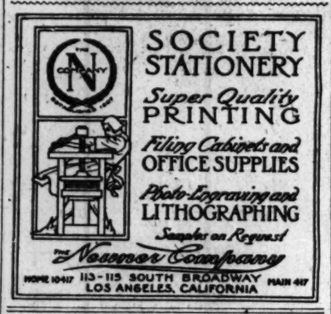

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Samples on Request

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The Home of Dependable Automobile Supplies

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Gabriel Snubbers — Boyce Motometers

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NEW SUITS, NEW DRESSES, NEW HATS FOR SPRING!

The time of the fast express is the measure of time between New York and THE WONDER in showing the new styles.

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MILLINERY

Exclusive Millinery

MRS. H. S. HOLLAND

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CLEANING

ROYAL GARMENT CLEANERS

QUALITY

Both Phones—Home 4797; Sunset 1061

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WANTED—Position as advertising manager, retail preferred; best of references. Will consider right position in any locality. Address Post Office Box 112, Redlands, California.

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Everything for the Home

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Hardware, Paints, Harness,
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Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
MEN'S SUITS, $1.00
LADIES' SUITS, $1.50
SHORT GLOVES, 5c
LONG GLOVES, 10c
We clean everything from laces to rugs and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5086. Cr. 823. GROSS BROS., 26-30 So. 10th St. CLEANERS—DYERS LAUNDERERS.

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STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Short Orders 719 Marquette Ave.

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Investments—Safe Deposit Vaults
Marquette and 4th St. Tel. Main 100

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Suburban Acres, Loans and Insurance

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS
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124 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

THE CORSET SHOP—Fredericks Pluchan. Corsets, Waists, Petticoats, Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear. 409 Milwaukee St.

WACKLER'S GROCERY, Walker St. and Third Ave., wants your business, wholesale and retail. Order by phone or mail.

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Omaha's Longest Established Jeweler
Diamonds, Pearls, Patek, Philippe Watches

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Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Tailors
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1815 Farnam Street
My Suits Grow Old Gracefully

FRED BOISEN, 1103 W. O. W. Building. Atlas California Redwood Stock and Supply Tanks, Tennessee Red Cedar Chests.

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Largest Variety of Gifts for All Occasions
Leather Novelties for Travelers

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Most Exclusive Styles
The Onimod Shoe for Men

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Fine Confections and Cut Flowers
Mail Orders 24th & Farnam

THOMAS KILPATRICK & CO.
Dry Goods—Shoes—Millinery—Candies
Choice China Ware
Everything warranted to give satisfaction

WALL PAPERS—Retail and Wholesale. Illustrated booklet or samples to any address upon request.
YETTER-MOORE CO.

SO. WESTERN

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

McKINNEY & REDD
Muskogee's Largest Exclusive Shoe Store
Expert Shoe Fitters

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J. C. REDFIELD, Proprietor
LEADING FANCY GROCERS
Quality Never Lowered to Make Prices Cheap
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WEST SIDE GROCERY & MEAT MARKET
Home-made Fruit Cake, Mince Meat
Prompt Service. 114 S. 11th St. Phone 801

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Kansas	Washington
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	and
Nebraska	Canada
Oklahoma	

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CHILE AND PERU CONSIDER STATE RELATIONS ANEW

Extradition Failure Revives Question of Diplomatic Representation Discontinued at the Time of Tacna-Arica Controversy

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—A request for extradition, transmitted from Peru through its consul-general in Chile, Don Ricardo Colmenares, has brought up afresh and to a point where it is likely soon to be answered, the question whether Chile is or is not at present in diplomatic relations with Peru.

The request, which was dated last September, was tendered by Señor Colmenares to the Chilean government, together with a promise of reciprocity on the part of his government, and it was officially received. Immediately steps were taken for the apprehension of the fugitives sought, and other necessary legal processes for returning them to Peru were set going.

But when the matter came before the supreme court of Chile the whole proceeding was halted. This tribunal ruled, on Oct. 29, that the action was illegal, inasmuch as a consul-general of Peru was not a proper official to take up such matters with the Chilean government. Inasmuch as Peru has no higher representative in Chile, this was tantamount to ruling that there were at present no diplomatic relations between the two countries. The fugitives were thus allowed to remain at liberty.

More recently, however, the court has been reconsidering the case. The principal reason for this seems to be the fact that the reception of the consul-general's communication by the government constituted something like official acknowledgment of his fitness to deliver it. The apparent difference between the executive and judicial branches of the government has now resulted in consultations between the two, the conclusion of which is still awaited.

Apropos of this situation, the outstanding facts in the relations between the two countries during the last seven years are traced in a special article in El Mercurio.

After the so-called "incidente de la Corona," says this account, our minister in Lima came to Chile, leaving the legation there in charge of the first secretary, who thus became charge d'affaires. The minister formally resigned his post upon his arrival at Santiago, and shortly afterward, March 20, the Peruvian minister in Chile followed suit. The legation of Peru was left in charge of the Peruvian consul at Valparaiso.

In May, 1909, Señor Jose Francisco Vergara Donoso went to Lima as confidential agent of Chile to endeavor to adjust the difficulty. He carried instructions from the president, Don Pedro Montt and from Sr. Rafael Balmaceda, the minister of foreign relations.

The mission of Señor Vergara, initiated under good auspices, based on convenient and acceptable terms and from the first moment well received by the chancellery of Lima, met its end through a sudden change in the Chilean cabinet

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET ONCE MORE IS UNDER PRESSURE

Selling General and Practically Everything on List Declines Substanially—Local Market Also Weak

General selling drove New York stock prices lower today. Trading was active and the market was weak. Not only did the war stocks and specialties as a class decline, but standard rails and Steel common sold decidedly below Saturday's closings. American Smelting, Mexican Petroleum, New York Central, New Haven, Reading, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Studebaker and Westinghouse were leaders in the decline to varying extent. There were scattering gains.

The local list started off weaker than it has for many weeks. Large losses were the rule. Steel common sold down a full point locally, and New Haven, United Fruit, United States Smelting common and Granby were other weak issues. Dealing was fairly brisk in Boston, too.

The New York market became very jumpy late in the first half hour. New high prices were made for some issues at the time others were selling at their lowest.

Some new low levels were made in Boston late in the first half hour.

Although there was somewhat of a rally around midday net losses extended from 1 to 2 points for the active issues. In some cases the declines were heavier. Bethlehem Steel opened off 10 points at 455 and dropped 5 points further. Lackawanna Steel opened off ⅝ at 82¼, moved up to 83½ and dropped 3 points. American Smelting opened off a point at 98¼ and declined to 96½ before rallying. Mexican Petroleum opened off ½ at 100½ and after receding to 99 rose to 101. Texas Company opened up ⅝ at 195⅞ and declined to 190, rallying to 191 before midday. The coppers generally were weak.

On the local exchange Granby opened off ¾ at 90¾ and dropped a point further. Mohawk opened unchanged at 90 and declined a point. United States Smelting opened off ½ at 57 and declined nearly 2 points further.

Crucible Steel was a feature of the early afternoon trading. It was off a point at the opening this morning at 69½ and heavy buying sent the quotation above 75, receding somewhat before the beginning of the last hour. The general tone was very much unsettled although good recoveries were made here and there. The local market also rallied.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY

December—		Increase
Receipts	$3,016,150	$71,824
Net income	1,226,781	*168,112
Surplus	229,706	*434,861
From July 1—		
Receipts	18,059,044	1,188,718
Net income	7,620,756	285,743
Surplus	3,154,189	*104,615

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market weak: Stewart ½@9-16, Rex Con 27@29, Mother Lode 21@22, Success 75@77, Caledonia 91@93, Booth 40@42, Goldfield Cons 93@96, Magma 15@15½, Maxim 35@36, Electric Gun 1@1⅛, Maxim 7¾@8¼, Carbon Steel 60@70, Sub Boat 33¼@34, Can Copper 1¾@1⅞, Kelly-Springfield 278@285, Triangle Film 5½@6½, Nipissing 7⅛@7⅜, Int Marine 16¾@17¼, do pfd 78@80, Canadian Car & Fdy 65@70, do pfd 85@90, Standard Motors 7@7½, Victoria Oil 2⅛@2¼, McKinley-Dar. 41@47, Howe Sound 6⅜@6½, Canadian Nat Gas 2@2¼, Empire Pet 5⅜@5⅞, Crocker-Wheeler Company 102-103, Kennecott 49⅞@50⅛, Kathodion 22@22½, First Nat 6⅜@6½, Midvale Steel 64⅛@64½.

BUFFALO ELECTRIC CAPITAL UP

ALBANY, N. Y.—Buffalo General Electric Company of Buffalo has increased its capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and the Passaic Cotton Mills of New York from $480,000 to $1,900,00.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably rain; somewhat colder Tuesday; increasing southwest winds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably rain or snow; somewhat colder Tuesday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	47	10 a. m.	48
12 noon	51	2 p. m.	53

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	40	New Orleans	68
Buffalo	34	New York	46
Chicago	34	Philadelphia	52
Cincinnati	36	Pittsburgh	60
Denver	2	Portland, Me.	34
Des Moines	2	Portland, Ore.	20
Jacksonville	62	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	12	St. Louis	24
Nantucket	40	Washington	56

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:00 High water, 7:31 a.m., 8:31 p.m.
Sun sets 4:36
Length of day 9:36 Moon rises 4:38 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:20 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23⅝
Alaska Ju Min	9½	9½	9½	9½
Al-Chal Mfg Co	25¾	26⅜	25½	26½
Al-Chal Co pf	78¾	78¾	76½	76½
Am Ag Chem	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝
Am B S & Fyct	103	103	103	
Am Beet Sugar	63	63½	62½	62½
Am Beet Sugpf	94	94	94	94
Am Can	61⅜	62½	61	61⅜
Am Can pf	112	112¼	110	110
Am Car Fy	65⅞	65⅞	64	65
Am Car Fy pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
Am Coal Prod	165⅜	162¾	160½	161
Am Cotton Oil	53	53	51¼	51½
Am Express	130	130	130	130
Am H & L	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
Am H & L pf	51	51⅛	48	48½
Am Linseed Oil	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
Am Linseed pf	40½	40½	40½	40¼
Am Ice Sec Co	26¾	28¼	26¾	28¼
An Locomotive	62⅛	63½	62⅜	63¼
Am Loco pf	102	102	101⅜	101⅜
Am Smelting	98¼	98¼	96¼	96⅝
Am Smelting pf	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾
Am Steel Fy	53	53	53	53
Am Sugar	111⅞	111⅞	110⅜	111⅝
Am Sugar pf	117½	117½	117	117
Am Tel & Cable	65	65	65	65
Am Tel & Tel	127	127	126½	126½
Am Woolen Ct	48⅛	48¾	47¼	48¼
Am Zinc	66⅛	66⅜	65¾	66
Anaconda	85	85	82½	83⅝
Associated Oil	62½	62½	62	62
*Atchison	103½	103½	101⅞	102½
Atchison pf	100½	100¾	100⅜	100
At Coast Line	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼
Bald Loco	107⅝	109¾	106¼	109
Balt & Ohio	88⅞	88⅞	86¾	87
Balt & Ohio pf	77½	77½	76½	76½
Beth Steel	455	455	450	450
Beth Steel pf	130	130	130	130
B F Goodrich	68¾	69	67¾	67⅝
B F Goodrich pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Batopilas	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
Brooklyn R T	86	86¼	86	86⅛
Bruns Terminal	10⅜	10⅝	9¾	10
Bush Terminal	96	96	96	96
Butte & Sup'r	75	75⅜	74¼	75½
Butterick	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
Cal Petroleum	29	29⅛	27¾	28
Cal Petrol pf	61	61	57⅝	58¼
Can Pacific	166	167¼	166	167
Cent Leather	52½	52½	51½	51¾
Cent Leather pf	110½	110½	109¾	109¾
Ches & Ohio	61	61¾	60⅜	61½
Chile Copper	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
Chi & N West	129	129¼	129	129¼
Chi & Gt West	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞
Chi & G West pf	35	35	34	34½
Chi R I & Pac	16½	16⅞	16½	16¾
C M & St Paul	96	96	95	95⅝
Chino Copper	52¾	52¾	51¾	52
Clu Pbdy & Co	72½	72½	72½	72½
Col Fuel	43⅛	43¼	42½	42½
Col South	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
Con Can	77¾	77¾	75¾	75¼
Con Gas	137	137	135½	137
Corn Products	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅜
Corn Prod pf	95¾	96	95¾	95¾
Crucible Steel	69½	75¼	69¼	74
Crcible Steel pf	110⅛	110½	109½	109¾
Cub-Am Sugar	173	176	173	176
C Tab Recg Co	48¼	48⅞	48¼	48⅞
Del & Hudson	150½	150½	150¼	150¼
Del & Lack	223	223	223	223
Duluth S S & A	5	5	5	5
Detrot Un Rys	78¾	79	78¾	79
Domes Mine Ltd	27	28¼	26½	28¼
Elect Stor Bat	61¼	61¾	60⅛	60⅜
Erie	35½	35½	35	35¼
Erie 1st pf	50¾	51	50¼	50¼
Erie 2nd pf	45¼	46	45¼	46
F M & S Co pf	51½	51½	51½	51½
Gen Electric	170	170	168	169
Gen Motors	450¼	450¼	450¼	450¼
Gen Motors pf	111	111	111	111
Granby Mining	90⅛	92½	90⅛	91⅞
Gr Cananea	47⅝	47⅝	47	47
Gt Nor pf	120	120	119⅛	119¼
Gt Nor Ore	43½	43½	42⅞	43
Gug Exp Co	22	22¼	22	22¼
Harv Corp	73	73	72	73
Harv of N J	109	109¼	109	109¼
Illinois Central	105¼	105½	105	105
Inspiration	44	44⅛	43	43¼
Int Agr Corpn	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Int Ag Corp pf	58½	58½	58½	58½
Inter Con Corp	18	18	16⅝	17¼
Int Con Corp pf	74	74	73¼	73⅝
Inter Nickel	202	203¼	202	203¼
Inter Met	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Int Mer Mar ct	16¾	17⅛	16½	16⅝
Int Mer Mrpf	79	79¾	78	78¼
Inter Paper	10¼	10¼	10	10
Int Paper pf	45⅛	45⅛	44½	44½
J I Case	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Kan City So	26⅛	26¼	25½	25⅝
Kan City So pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
Lack Steel	82¼	83⅛	80½	82¾
Lehigh Valley	75⅛	75⅝	74½	75½
Long Island	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
Louis & Nash	125	125	124	124
May Co	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
May Co pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Maxwell Motor	67	67¼	66½	66¾
Max Motr 1stpf	86½	86½	86⅛	86¾
Max Motor 2d pf	51⅜	51⅜	49¼	49¾
Mex Petrol	100½	103	99½	102¾
Miami	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	37⅝
M & St	6⅛	7	5	5
M S P P S S M	122½	122½	120½	120½
Mon Pwer Co pf	110	110	110	110
Mo Kan & Tex	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
Mo Kan & Tex pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
Mo Pacific	4⅝	5	4⅜	5
Mo Pacific 6s	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
Nat Biscuit	122½	123	122½	123
Nat Enamel	24	24	23	23
Nat Lead	66¾	67½	66	66⅛
Nat Lead pf	114⅛	114¾	114	114
Nevada Con	15	15¼	15	15
NY Air Brake	142	142	140¼	142
NY Central	104⅛	104¾	103¼	104⅜
NYC&StL 2d pf	61	61	60	60
NY NH & H	66	66½	65⅛	66
N & W	115¼	115¼	114½	115
North American	70	70	69	69¾
Nor Pacific	112½	112½	111½	112½
Ontario Silver	6⅝	7¼	6⅜	7¼
O & W	27	27	26¼	26¾
Pac T & T	39	39	38½	38¾
Pennsylvania	57½	57¾	57¼	57⅝
Peoples Gas	106½	106½	105¾	106⅛
Phila Co	41½	41½	41	41
Pittsburgh Coal	30⅞	30⅞	23¼	30¼
Pitts Coal Pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
PCC & StL	79	79	79	79
Pitts Steel pf	96	96	96	96
Pressed Steel	54¼	54¼	53¾	54
Press Steel pf	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
Pub Serv Corp	115½	115½	115	115
*Pullman Co	164	164	164	164
Quicksilver	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Quicksilver pf	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞
Ray Con	23½	23½	22¾	23½
Reading	76¼	76½	75⅜	75¾
Republic I & S	50	50⅝	48¼	49¼
Repub I&S pf	108	108	108	108
Rock Island	⅜	¾	⅜	⅜
Rock Island pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Ry St Spring	38½	38¾	38	38¼
Seaboard A L	16	16½	16	16½
Seaboard A L pf	37	37½	36¾	37½
*Sears-Roebuck	180	180	180	180
Sloss-Sheffield	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
So Pacific	99½	99⅝	98	98½
So Ry	20½	20½	20	20
So Ry pf	59	59	59	59
Stand Milling	92	92	92	92
Stand Milling pf	87⅜	87⅜	87	87
StL & SF	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
St L-S F 2d pf	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
St L S W	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
Studebaker	144½	144½	141⅞	144
Tenn Copper	54⅞	55	53⅛	53⅜
Texas Co	95⅞	95⅞	190	192½
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
Third Avenue	60½	60½	59½	60½
Twin City R T	95	95	95	95
Union B & P	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Union B & P pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Union Pacific	133	133	131¾	131¾
Union Pac pf	83¼	83¼	83	83
United Fruit	136⅛	137¼	136⅛	136⅝
U Rys Inv	17	17	17	17
U Rys Inv pf	31⅞	32	31¾	32
U S C I P	15⅜	16½	15⅜	15⅞
U S C I P pf	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼
U S R & R	1½	1½	1½	1½
U S R & R pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
U S Rubber	50	50½	49	49
U S Rub 1st pf	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
U S Steel	81	81½	79⅞	80
*U S Steel pf	116	116	115½	115½
Utah Copper	77½	77⅞	77	77⅞
Utah Securities	19	19	19	19
Va-Car Chem	46½	46½	45¼	45½
Va I C & C	54¾	55	54¾	55
Wabash wi	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
Wabash A wi	44¾	44¾	44	44⅝
Wabash B wi	28	28½	28	28⅜
Wells Fargo	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
W Maryland	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅝
Western Union	88½	88½	87½	87½
Westinghouse	64¼	64½	63	64
West'house pf	76	76	75	76
W & L E	3	3	3	3
Willys-Overlnd	201¼	201½	199¼	201½
Wis Central	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
Woolworth	119½	119½	119	119¼

*Ex-dividend

RAILWAY POINTS

Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing curved electro-pneumatic switch meterial on the west side of the South station yard.

The commissary department of the New Haven railroad inaugurated a new dining car schedule today between Boston and New York via the Shore line.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.34⅝	1.35½	1.31¾	1.31⅞b
July	1.25¾	1.26½	1.22⅛	1.23⅛
Corn—				
May	.81¼	...	...	.79⅝
July	.81⅝	...	...	.79½b
Oats—				
May	.53½	.53⅝	.50¼	.50⅝
July	.49¼	.49½	.47	.47⅜
Pork—				
Jan	21.10	21.15	20.25	20.25
May	20.60	20.60	20.50	20.50
July	...	20.65	20.57	20.57
Lard—				
Jan	10.12	10.17	10.05	10.05
May	10.52	10.52	10.30	10.30
July	10.60	10.60	10.47	10.47

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The market was irregular. There was an unsettled opening followed by a rally, based on claims that the private cables were firmer than the public cables, and on the prospects of much lower temperatures through the winter wheat seections which recently received heavy rains. Considerable liquidation developed on the upturn, however, and the market sold off substantially. The weakness in Wall street had some effect as did further vague advices of reselling of wheat by foreigners.

Corn — Showed considerable firmness at the opening on the unfavorable weather conditions for the movement, rumors of export business and on the belief that aggressiveness from bull interests would continue. The declines in other markets caused heavy liquidation however, and the market declined rather sharply. Better weather is forecast.

Oats—Steady for a time with other grain but later declined on liquidation for speculative account and the prospects for more selling for country houses with the advent of more settled weather.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	97½	97½	96½	96½
Alaska	23½	23¾	23½	23¾
Alaska rts	15c	17c	15c	17c
Allouez	67	67	66⅛	66⅜
Am Ag Ch pf	98	98	98	98
Amoskeag	69	69	69	69
Am Sugar	112	112	110¾	110¾
Am Sugar pf	117	117	116¾	116¾
Am Tel	127¼	127¼	126½	126¾
Am Woolen	47½	48¾	47½	48¾
Am Woolen pf	97	97	95¾	95¾
Am Zinc	66¾	66¾	66	66⅛
Anaconda	84¾	84¾	83	83¾
Ariz Com	8½	9	8¼	8¼
Atl Gulf & W I	29	29	28½	28⅞
Atl Gulf pf	43	43	42	42½
B & A	192	192	192	192
Bost Elevated	85½	85½	85	85
Boston & Maine	36	36	35¾	36
Butte & Balak	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
Butte & Sup	75	75¾	74¼	75⅝
Calumet & Ariz	69	69	67½	68¼
Calu & Hecla	550	553	550	552
Centennial	17	17	17	17
Chicago June pf	10½	105	104½	105
Chino	52½	52½	51¾	52
Copper Range	62½	62½	61½	61¾
Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
East Boston	11½	11½	11	11⅜
East Butte	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
Franklin	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½
General Elec	170	170	169	169
Granby	90¾	91½	89¾	91⅜
Hancock	17¼	17¼	17	17
Hedley	26½	26½	26½	26½
Inspiration	43½	43½	43¾	43¾
Isl Creek Coal	47½	47½	46½	47½
Isle Royale	27	27	26⅝	26¾
Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
Lake Copper	17	17	16	16
La Salle	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Mason Valley	3⅜	3⅜	3	3
Mass	11½	12	11½	11½
Mass Gas	85	85	85	85
Mass Gas pf	86	86½	86	86½
Miami	36⅝	37	36⅝	37
Mohawk	90	90	89	89
Nevada Cons	15	15	15	15
New Arcadian	9	9¼	9	9
New Eng Tel	132¼	132½	132¼	132½
New Idria	20	21	19½	21
Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
North Butte	28	28	27½	27½
North Lake	2	2	2	2
Norwich & Wor	160	160	160	160
N Y N H & H	67	67	65¼	66½
Ojibway	2	2	2	2
Old Dominion	64	64	62	62¾
Osceola	85	85	84	84
Pond Creek Coal	13	13	13	13
*Pullman	163¾	163¾	163	163
Quincy	89½	89½	87½	87½
Ray Cons	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛
Sante Fe	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
Shannon	9	9	9	9
Shattuck & Ariz	32½	33	31⅝	31¾
Sou Utah M & S	30c	30c	30c	30c
South Lake	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
St Mary's	63	63	61½	61½
Superior	24½	25	23	23
Sup & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
Swift & Co	126½	126¾	126	126
Tamarack	51	51	51	51
Torrington	40	40	39½	40
Torrington pf	30	30	30	30
Trinity	9¾	9¾	9	9¼
Un Cop Land	1	1	1	1
United Fruit	138	138	136½	136½
Uni Fruit rts wi	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
Uni Shoe Mac	53¾	54¾	53¾	54½
Uni Shoe M pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
U S Smelting	57	57	55¼	55⅞
U S Smelting pf	49½	50	49½	50
U S Steel	81	81½	80	80¼
U S Steel pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
Utah-Apex	4⅛	4⅜	3⅞	4
Utah Cons	13½	13½	13½	13½
Utah Copper	77⅛	77¼	77	77¼
Ventura	9	9¼	8¾	9
Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
West End	65	65	65	65
West End pf	82½	83	82	82
Western Union	88½	88½	88½	88½
Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Wolverine	60¾	60¾	60	60

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	92⅜	92	92⅛
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	76	76	76
Chicago Junction 4s	85½	85½	85½
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	99¼	99¼	99¼
Mass Gas 4½s 1931	96	96	96
N E Tel 5s 1932	102½	102⅜	102⅛
Pond Creek 6s	92	92	92
Swift & Co 5s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Uni Fruit 4½s 1925	97¼	97¼	97¼
Western Tel 5s	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways 31, Cambria Steel 71⅛ ex-div., Electric Storage Battery 61¾, General Asphalt com 33⅛, do pfd trc 71, Lake Superior 9½, Lehigh Navigation 77⅝, Philadelphia Company 42, do cum pfd 44, Philadelphia Electric 27¾, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 18, Philadelpha Traction 79, Union Traction 42, United Gas Improvement 89½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.76, cables 4.76¾, marks 74 1-16, franc cables 5.87½, checks 5.88¼, lire cables 6.75, checks 6.76, guilders 42¾.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA SURPLUS

Annual report of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company shows net surplus Dec. 31, 1915, of $897,679.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str San Jose, Port Limon, 29,000 stems bananas, 141 bxs oranges, 54 bxs grapefruit, 519 cts tomatoes, 206 cts peppers, 69 cts eggplant, 38 cts okra.

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 900 bags peanuts, 12 bbls sweet potatoes, 45 cts parsley, 7 cts radishes, 50 bxs oranges, 46 bbls spinach.

Str Tuscan, Philadelphia, 50 bxs apricots, 165 bxs prunes, 25 bxs raisins, 150 bxs dried peaches.

Boston Receipts

Apples 1044 bbls 1322 bxs, cranberries 44 bbls, strawberries 36 ref, Florida and Jamaica oranges 1042 bxs, California oranges 1968 bxs, grapefruit 2067 bxs, bananas 29,000 stems, raisins 25 bxs, peanuts 2510 bgs, potatoes 32,230 bu, sweet potatoes 162 bbls, onions 577 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1858 pkgs; last year, 2796 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat spring patents, $7.15@7.60; special short patents, $7.65@8; spring clears in sacks, $5.80@6.50; winter patents, $6.65@7.25; winter clears, $5.90@6.50; winter straights $6.15@6.90; Kansas patents in sacks $6@6.85.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $24.50@25; winter bran, $24.50@25; middlings, $27@29.50; mixed feed, $26.25@29; red dog, $32.50; linseed meal, $40; cotton seed meal, $37@39.

Corn—Yellow, 84½c; No. 3 yellow, 87c; No. 4 yellow, 85c; ship No. 3 yellow, 87c; ship No. 4 yellow, 85@85½c; ship, yellow, 84@84½c.

Oats—No. 1 clapped white 62c; No. 2 clipped white, 60c; No. 3 clipped white, 59c; fancy 40 lbs, 59½@60c; fancy 38 lbs, 59@59½c; regular 38 lbs, 58½@59c; regular 36 lbs, 58@58½c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.40; bolted, $4.35; bag meal, $1.64@1.66; cracked corn, $1.66@1.68; rolled oatmeal, $5.75; cut and ground, $6.32.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26@27; No. 2 grade, $22.50@25; No. 3, $18@19.50; stock, $16.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $14.50@16.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4.10@4.15; yellow eyes, $3.60@3.70; red kidney, $5.20@5.30; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; California small white, $4.15@4.20; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 5½@5¾ lb.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32@32½c; western firsts, 29½@30½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 36@37c; eastern extra, 34@35c; western extras, 34@35c; western prime firsts, 32@33c; western firsts, 30@31c; storage extras, 19½@20c; storage firsts, 18½@19c;

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2.25@3.35 box; Florida, $1.75@2.75; grapefruit, $2@3.50 box; cranberries, $2@2.75 crt, $6@8.50 bbl; tangerines, $2@3 strap; strawberries, 25@35c box.

Apples—Baldwins, $2@3.50; Northern Spy, $2.50@3.50; Greenings, $2@3; western box apples, $1.50@2.25; bu box, 75c@$1.50.

Potatoes — Maine, $2.60@2.80 bag; sweet, 75@90c bskt.

Sugar—The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce an advance of 15 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 6c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.15c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers remain the same, and are now quoting with granulated and fine as a basis at 6.15c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 116 tbs 350 bxs 98,892 lbs butter, 334 bxs cheese, 1227 cs eggs; 1915, 2305 tbs 2300 bxs 148,605 lbs butter, 73 bxs cheese, 1790 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 3940 pkgs butter, 265 bxs cheese, 5008 cs eggs; 1915, 4994 pkgs butter, 3452 bxs cheese, 9865 cs eggs.

Other Markets

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan 29—Butter steady; extra 30c, extra firsts 28½@29c, firsts 25@27c, pkg stk 19½@20¼c, rects 6718 pkgs; eggs easy, firsts 28c, ordinary firsts 27c, rets 6330 cases.

DIVIDENDS

The Boston Elevated Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 4.

The Continental Paper Bag Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 9.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway declared regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on the common stocks, payable Feb. 16, to stock of record Feb. 8.

The Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 8.

The Duluth Superior Traction Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

The St. Marys Mineral Land Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Feb. 25 to holders of record Feb. 4. The previous dividend was $2 a share and was paid in November, making $8 paid in 1915.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:

Monday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$21,275,099	$18,625,428
Balances	1,540,244	1,296,464
January—		
Exchanges	$868,934,146	$645,427,657
Balances	70,585,334	36,940,005

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $31,885.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am T&T col 4s	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
Am T&T cv 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼
Anglo-French 5s	85

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

EFFECTS OF NEW ZEALAND WOOL EMBARGO

Bradford Exports Figures Clearly Indicate Influence of War Upon the Trade—Active Trading in Mohair Lately

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, England, Jan. 12—News has been received this week from New Zealand that the embargo on the export of crossbred wool has been reimposed there as from Jan. 1. There has been no official announcement here, but cables to the foregoing effect have been received by a number of firms in the wool trade from their New Zealand representatives, and the authenticity of the information does not seem in doubt. A point which is not yet cleared up is whether the decision applies to wool bought before Jan. 1 and not yet shipped. By many it is expected that this wool will be permitted to leave the country for the destinations for which it was purchased, but one cable states that the New Zealand government has not yet made up its mind on this point, although it has been under the consideration of the cabinet for a week.

The people most deeply interested are, of course, the United States buyers, whose purchases in New Zealand since the beginning of the season are estimated to amount to 100,000 bales, of which possibly not more than half have been shipped. Only one sale has been held this year, at which the offerings did not amount to more than 11,000 bales at the outside, and most of them were taken for Bradford, so that the retrospective effect of the embargo will not be of much consequence, unless it is made to apply to purchases before Jan. 1. No news has been received yet of similar action by the Australian government, though it is hourly expected. Here the whole position is under consideration, and meanwhile licenses for the shipment of crossbred wool are being doled out with a sparing hand. As far as America is concerned, it is impossible to obtain licenses for greasy crossbreds, but a few are being granted for slipes, and few old licenses have been extended. The orders given out recently for military cloth have not been on a scale large enough to cause anxiety as to the adequacy of supplies of crossbred wool, but the fact that the government is again taking measures to conserve them is understood to mean that there are extensive requirements yet to be filled. Big contracts have been placed for flannel shirting, but these cloths are made chiefly of merino wool and noils.

The December return of the exports from Bradford consular district to the United States brings the total for the year up to £4,069,992, which compares with £6,238,322 in 1914, and £2,592,580 in 1913 (before the reduction of the tariff). The figures show the effect of the war very clearly, and the largest decline in 1915 as compared with 1914 was in wool and mohair fabrics, which have fallen from £2,072,494 to £1,104,053. The value of wool exported was only £453,891 less than in 1914, but on account of the great rise of prices, value figures do not truly represent the position. It is noteworthy that the shipments during the last three months of the year, after the restriction on the export of crossbred and English wool had been removed, were nearly twice as large as those of the previous nine months. There was a substantial decline in exports of tops and yarns, for which, however, some compensation was forthcoming in increased exports of mohair. The following shows in detail the position of the chief items of export for the past three years:

	1915	1914	1913
Wool	£1,408,643	£1,862,534	£792,432
Mohair and alpaca	170,392	68,915	47,700
Sheepskins	35,312	83,976	40,156
Noils and waste	155,859	91,021	47,784
Wool tops	72,024	262,609	26,175
Mohair tops	33,878	508	...
Worsted yarns	48,645	254,366)	33,961
Mohair yarns	24,476	100,384)	
Fabrics	1,104,053	2,072,494	612,479
Carpets	45,712	66,349	18,739

Lately there has been active trading in this market in mohair, and since the beginning of the year Cape firsts have advanced 2d. per pound. Merchants and retailers are paying increasing attention to mohair fabrics, because of their comparative cheapness, and spinners and manufacturers are making every effort to free machinery to meet the demand. Although mohair is cheap in comparison with wool at present, it is quite possible that the next few months will see a radical alteration in their position.

On account of the increasing scarcity of dyestuffs, a further advance has been made in the charges for dyeing piece goods. The charge for dyeing black wool serges has been advanced 20 per cent, and colors (including navy) 10 per cent. Gabardines, if wool dyed only, cost 10 per cent more, and if cotton and wool dyed, 20 per cent more. The price of proofing and shrinking has been advanced 15 per cent.

TIRE FIGURES RAISED

CUDAHY, Wis.—Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company announces an increase of approximately 10 per cent on tires of standard sizes. Output of the Federal plant, both as to tires and mechanical rubber goods, is to be materially increased.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCES

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Gasoline, tank wagon basis, has been advanced 1 cent a gallon to 20.5 cents

TEXAS COTTON MARKET SHOWS SOMEWHAT EASIER TREND

Shipping Almost at Standstill, but British Demands in Sight—Size of Next Crop Assumes Prominence, Reduced Acreage Again Seeming Probable

GALVESTON, Tex.—More or less weakness has characterized the Texas cotton markets lately, despite the bullish aspect of the government ginning reports and bullish new crop news. The weakness seems to have been due primarily to uneasiness on the part of the southern spot holders growing out of the international situation, both as to Mexico and as to the European countries, especially British interference with shipping. With this growing uneasiness on the part of the southern spot holders, there has been a loosening up of the hold on the cotton in the interior and offerings have shown considerable increase. Although these offerings have been generally well absorbed, a depressing influence has been felt, which has made lower prices generally.

The shipping situation at this time is said to be more critical than at any time since the outbreak of the war. There is no room for sale for cotton to Liverpool and what space is offered is at the rate of $3 a hundred pounds, a rate that is practically prohibitive, in view of high insurance and other charges. Practically all bookings for other ports are full and there is no tonnage to be had. The great scarcity of tonnage is in a large measure due to the fact that many of the vessels are being requisitioned by the European governments for war purposes and the ships are not available for commercial uses. Of the lines that enter Galveston it is said by agents here that 27 vessels of two of these lines were requisitioned last week by their governments.

There is a faint glimmer of hope, however. Liverpool is known to be greatly in need of cotton, and the small supply on hand is diminishing rapidly. Some exporters here believe the demand for cotton in Great Britain will become so insistent in a few weeks that the admiralty will order some of the vessels now used for war purposes to be transferred to commercial uses and will be put in the Gulf trade to carry cotton from Galveston, New Orleans, Port Arthur and other Gulf ports to Liverpool and Manchester to supply British needs. It is known that the Egyptian and Indian crops are about exhausted, and under the policy announced by Great Britain early in the war, that she would give preference to the staple from Egypt and India, it is maintained that she must now look to the United States for her supply of cotton, and once this is realized, it is claimed, the admiralty will go about the matter systematically and will send ships for the cotton.

It is also claimed that Great Britain has been getting considerable quantities of cotton that was exported to other countries, but seized on the high seas by British ships under the orders in council. In this connection it is claimed that these exports to other countries are falling off and Great Britain can get less and less of this cotton, hence must rely on her own resources to get a supply of the staple for war uses.

Aside from the shipping situation, new crop preparations are of most interest to cotton men in Texas just now. Already the Texas bankers and commercial organizations of various kinds are launching campaigns to induce the Texas farmers to reduce their cotton acreage below even that of last year. The "Let Texas Feed Herself" movement has again been launched at a meeting at Houston recently and great interest was manifested. It will be recalled that perhaps the greatest single factor in reducing the cotton acreage last year was this same type of campaign, conducted by the Texas Industrial Congress, assisted by the commercial clubs and boards of trade in all the smaller cities and towns. Organizations were formed in all the rural communities and the movement was carried direct to the farmers and they were made to see the great advantage of planting such crops as would produce food for home consumption, with just a little cotton as a crop from which some ready money could be realized in the fall instead of planting entire fields to cotton and then borrowing money from the bank or else making the merchant take a mortgage on the cotton crop for supplies with which the cotton crop was made. An efficient corps of lecturers, men in whom the farmers had confidence, went into all sections of the state and carried the message direct to the farmers. The results are well known. The cotton acreage in Texas last year was reduced by fully 25 per cent.

The same movement will be carried on this year in much the same manner. The farmer will be urged to grow food crops and let cotton alone. It is believed that results will be obtained fully as satisfactory as those last year

Another factor that may prove of importance in determining the cotton acreage is the weather. Texas and the entire southland have experienced some unusually cold weather within recent weeks, and there has been an abundance of rain and snow. The ground has been frozen, various crop pests and much of the weed seed have been eliminated. The weather has proved of untold benefit to the wheat, oats and other crops. Grain and cotton do not go well together, for they demand labor at the same time, and the farmer generally will desert his cotton for his grain. The large grain crops that had been planted have been saved by the weather, and the ground has been put in ideal condition for the sowing of spring grain crops, and it is believed that the planting of spring grain will be large.

It has been observed in Texas that following an unusually good crop year, when the farmers have plenty of money and prosperity is present, the farmers plant much less cotton than when there has been a crop failure. The Texas farmers are in better financial condition now than they have been for many years. There is more prosperity among the farming class than there has been before in Texas in 10 years. Abundant crops have prevailed, and good prices have been received. The weather and other natural conditions have been favorable to the raising of cattle, and the farmers have realized big returns from their animals. The result is that nearly every farmer has money in the bank, is out of debt and is in an easy position. Under such circumstances it is not believed that he will be inclined to plant heavily of cotton.

As against all these things that would indicate small cotton crop, must be placed the natural tendency of the farmer to take advice from the moneyed interests, for they are inclined to believe that such advice is a part of a plan to defeat them. If the various movements that have been undertaken to induce the Texas farmers to plant less cotton can be carried to them as a message from the men in whom they have greatest confidence, it is sure to have far greater weight.

ADELAIDE WOOL SALE LARGEST OF RECENT SERIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The fifth wool sale of the season and the largest of the series was held in Adelaide recently. The third and fourth sales were characterized by keen competition and high prices, and the selling brokers, profiting by this experience, arranged a catalogue of 25,295 bales, consisting of farmers' lots and some of the best clips from the Mount Lofty ranges. The extremely light condition of these latter is responsible for the fact of their being in strong demand. Apart from this, there is a ready sale for fairly well grown sound wools, a larger quantity of which was to be found in Adelaide last year than in any of the other selling centers. At the auction the attendance of buyers was thoroughly representative, though numerically rather smaller than was the case at the previous auction. The demand for all good and superior wools was keen, and the large offering was readily disposed of at rates which far exceeded any hitherto recorded in this market. A feature of the sale was the splendid price obtained for greasy merino, a parcel of A wethers and ewes bringing 20¼d a pound. Medium merinos found buyers at an advance of nearly 10 per cent on the prices at the preceding sale. Crossbred fleece wools sold freely at about 5 per cent dearer, and good lambs' wool was also firmer. Short, heavy and burry lots, however, were not in request, and prices for these descriptions of lambs were distinctly lower. The sale resulted in a total of 23,276 bales being cleared.

NEW ST. LOUIS IRON MAKING CONCERN FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A $5,000,000 corporation to operate a pig iron and ferromanganese plant has been formed by St. Louis men. It is expected that the concern will be in operation within six months.

The company has acquired a tract of 257 acres of iron producing lands at Waukon, Ia., from which it will obtain its raw material. Because of the advantages of cheap coke and river transportation it is said that the company expects to manufacture pig iron $2 a ton cheaper than it can be produced in Pittsburgh or any other iron center.

The property of the St. Louis Blast Furnace Company at Carondelet has been acquired. This plant will be rehabilitated and modernized. The new company when it begins operations will use between 500 and 600 tons of ore a day and will employ many workmen.

The corporation which comprises Edward F. Goltra, Jesse W. Dana, John C. Roberts, R. H. Stockton, E. C. Dameron, William Bagnell, former Gov. David R. Francis, P. C. Maffitt and T. C. Maffitt is sponsored by the St. Louis Business Men's League. A committee of the league has investigated the ore beds owned by the company and reported favorably on the proposition.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 57⅛c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 27⅛d., up ⅛d.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sugar market steady: Fine granulated 5.85c, cables 4.77c, Porto Ricos 4.64c.

BOSTON & MAINE MAINTENANCE SHOWS INCREASE

December Gross Earnings Gain $671,000 But Surplus Account Gets Only $230,000

A feature of Boston & Maine road's earnings for December was that, although gross increased $671,000, the increase in surplus after charges was only $230,000. This reflects chiefly increased maintenance charges. Considerably more labor also has been required for the bigger business the road has been doing and about $70,000 above December of last year had to be recorded in the debit car-hire balance.

The table below shows the changes in gross, net and surplus earnings during the past four months, the period during which the road's traffic has been expanding:

Month—	Increase Gross	Net	Surplus
September	$31,646	$476,510	$416,581
October	102,378	206,405	218,166
November	464,193	417,486	406,946
December	671,068	377,549	230,034

Accounting charges in November and December have reduced earnings below what was anticipated in some quarters. Surplus after charges of the past 12 months, however, got back to nearer the level prior to 1913. There was $1,779,000 earned during the 1915 calendar year after allowing for all interest and rental charges. This is equal to 4.03 per cent on the common stock over the 6 per cent (not paid) on the preferred shares.

Following are figures bearing on earnings, property upkeep and credit:

Twelve months to Dec. 31:

	1915	1914
Total oper revenue	$47,703,618	$46,924,144
Total mt exp	*12,755,524	14,332,550
Per mt to tot rev	26.74	30.55
Net oper rev	12,984,873	9,244,238
Sur after chgs	1,779,001	†2,013,023

*December partly estimated. †Deficit.

Price common, Jan. 28, 1916, 36; Jan. 28, 1915, 22½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 422,884 head, a loss of 230,082 head, but they were 108,958 head in excess of a year ago. Arrivals of hogs increased 16,189 head for the week and 108,284 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 6805 head lighter than those of the previous week but gained 12,800 as compared with the similar week of 1915. Sheep receipts fell off 32,466 head for the week and 12,126 head for the year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Jan. 20:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Hogs	311,160	294,971	202,876
Cattle	82,675	50,480	39,875
Sheep	50,049	91,515	71,175
Total	47? 884	445,966	313,926

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 31)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—M. A. Edison of Rothschilds Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Denver—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe Co.; Essex.
El Paso, Tex.—Victor Caruso of Everwear Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana—Maimo Yglesias of Muallo & Co.; Essex.
Leeds, Eng.—A. & A. Goldman; U. S.
Louisville—F. H. Feidler of Boston Shoe Stores; Copley-Plaza.
Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
McKeesport, Pa.—M. A. Thomas; U. S.
Muskogee, Okla.—F. W. McKinney; U. S.
Nashville—E. Murray and W. E. Richardson of Murray Richardson Dibrell Shoe Co.; Bruns.
New York—T. W. Downing and C. J. Hinman of Charles Williams' Stores; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame Co.; Essex.
Oklahoma City—D. J. Hostettler; Essex.
Paris, Tex.—J. N. McAllister; Essex.
Petersburg—D. B. Storer; U. S.
Philadelphia—A. H. Lippencourt of L. Lippencourt Son & Co.; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—M. Covas; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Fullana; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thing and Thomas Webster of L. P. Ross; Lenox.
Tacoma, Ore.—W. F. Stilson of Stilson Kellogg & Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Salt Lake City—A Young of Zion's Corporative Mer. Institute; Parker.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—G. H. Young; Tour.
San Francisco—H. Katschinski; Essex.
Savannah—A. Shapiro; U. S.
Savannah—M. Lipsits; U. S.
St. Johns, N. F.—D. Summers; Essex.
St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—J. A. Palen; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & sons; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO BANK DEPOSITS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The combined deposits of the state and national banks of this city are $11,000,000 more than they were three months ago and are at the highest point in history. The deposits of 90 state banks as of Jan. 25 aggregate $836,491,464 compared with $607,427,215 on Nov. 11.

ZINC ORE PRICES UP

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore prices advanced $10 from $95 to $112 for various grades. Floods and bad roads are restricting shipments.

COTTON MILL PROSPERITY IN EVIDENCE

Resumption of Dividends by Six Big Concerns Last Week Indicate Return to Good Times—Earnings Are Large

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The declaration of dividends last week by four big mills here which have been passing quarter after quarter from one to six years shows unmistakably the trend of cotton mill earnings. With the Page, Soule, Nashawena, and City mills back on the dividend paying list, the amount of non-paying capital in this city is reduced to about $9,000,000, as compared with more than $20,000,000 a year ago at this time.

Further evidence of the fundamental strength of the cotton goods market was seen last week when yarns and cloth held firm and continued to sell in good volume while the raw material was declining. Fall River sold about 275,000 pieces of print cloth yarn goods, which is about equal to its production for the week. New Bedford fine cotton goods manufacturers were able to book all the business that they cared to take for late spring and early summer deliveries. The well-sold position of the yarn mills here, and their consequent inability to name early deliveries was the only thing that held yarn sales back.

The manufacturers in this city are proceeding cautiously in regard to accepting contracts which run into the summer because of the possibility of labor disturbances. The demand of the workers for another 5 per cent wage advance is still pending, and the weavers asked the aid of the state board of conciliation and arbitration in their efforts to obtain a conference with the mill men on the so-called standard list issue. It is expected that the wage question will not lead to any serious break, but the weavers' grievance may not be easily settled. The workers have been waiting until business improved before they pressed for the changes that they want, and now some of them are ready to take advantage of the situation.

The mills here are well sold up to May, with a large volume of business on their books running through into August and September. They are working at top capacity with some departments running night and day. The dye stuff scarcity is reported each week as more critical, but in the face of the strong demand for goods manufacturers and converters are able to pass along the abnormally high finishing costs to the merchants and ultimate consumers. Merchants have been forced to lift goods out of their usual price ranges, but still the distribution seems little affected. Retailers are forced to take goods at once or run the risk of not getting them in time for seasonal sales. It is a sellers' market all along the line.

Fall River print cloth mills are still behind the fine goods mills of this city in regard to business booked ahead. It was estimated in Fall River brokerage circles this week that on the average the mills have not more than two or two and a half months' full production contracted for in advance, as compared with probably twice that amount of business in the hands of New Bedford mill men. However, during the past two months of active trading the stocks of goods in Fall River mill warehouses have been very much reduced until at present they are very limited on many active styles. Fall River manufacturers are very optimistic as to the outlook and are rigid on prices of goods.

After their sharp advances in the past three or four months cotton mill shares in this city have quieted down somewhat. Offerings are very few and present holders who have bought much lower than current levels are looking for further advances. Fall River mill shares, however, continue to move up to new high levels, slowly but steadily. During the next two weeks a considerable group of mills in this city will hold their annual stockholders' meetings and if they reveal all the earnings they have made some of them will show profits of 15 to 25 per cent on the share capital. The yarn mills should make better reports than the cloth mills, though the latter have been very prosperous.

BALTIMORE & OHIO ORDERS NEW CARS

BALTIMORE, Md.—To handle the enormous traffic which is now being moved over its lines the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has placed an order for approximately $4,000,000 worth of additional equipment for early delivery.

The contract calls for the purchase of 3000 steel hopper cars. Of this number an order for 2000 cars will go to the Cambria Steel Company and 1000 to the American Car & Foundry Company. The new order will bring the total number of cars purchased during the last few months up to approximately 10,000 cars.

NORTHERN STATES POWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Northern States Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net earnings of $2,870,805 and a surplus for common dividends of $771,827.

NEW HAVEN ROAD NOTE MATURITIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New Haven railroad management has under consideration several plans for meeting maturity of $60,000,000 notes, $27,000,000 of which falls due May 1 this year and $20,000,000 more New England Navigation Company notes May 1, 1917. One plan provides for an issue of preferred stock on which dividends undoubtedly could be paid at once and another for an issue of long term mortgage bonds. Directors as yet have come to no final conclusion in the matter. In addition to providing for maturities the new financing, which will be announced in the near future, will provide for part at least of improvements program which President Elliott has prepared.

New Haven authorities estimate that within the coming five years at the outside the road should spend between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000 for terminal improvements, equipment, bridge construction and road work. This would with the maturities call for financing of about $75,000,000.

OHIO OIL EXTRA DIVIDEND PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another large extra dividend is expected to be declared by the Ohio Oil Company next month. Conservative interests believe that it will be at least equal to that paid in the last quarter of 1915, namely, $6 a share. It is considered probable that the policy of company will be to continue quarterly payments at rate of at least $6 a share. There has been talk of a stock dividend, but in well informed quarters it is said influential interests in company are opposed to an increase in the capital at this time.

It is figured that cash and high grade securities to a total of not less than $25,000,000 are now held in the treasury. The 1916 earnings bid fair to exceed 1913, the company's most prosperous year, which showed net earnings of about 152 per cent on the stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Nearly $250,000,000 was spent in the United States in 1915 for good roads betterment.

During next five days 15 steamships will carry from Boston to Europe over $12,000,000 worth of merchandise, breaking all records for this port.

Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company has been awarded contracts for construction of three steel steamships to be built at aggregate cost of $3,000,000.

Foreign trade of Argentina in 1915 shows imports of $226,892,000 and exports of $558,280,000. Imports decreased $45,000,000 while exports increased $200,000,000.

During January it is estimated $100,000,000 of foreign-owned American securities were sold in New York. Large block of New York Central was taken over privately.

For the first time in years cotton is being sent all-rail to northern mills from New Orleans, owing to inability of the Southern Pacific ships to take cotton because of the New Haven embargo at New York.

A Paris special say that the recent purchase of 80,000 carloads of Rumanian cereals by Great Britain will be followed by the purchase of the entire 1916 harvest. The 1914 and 1915 harvests were worth $400,000,000.

C. G. M. Thomas, president of New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Company, New York & Queens Gas and Queens Chamber of Commerce, has been elected treasurer of Consolidated Gas Company to succeed the late Dr. James A. Bennett.

The exportation of cereals from Boston will attain high water mark this week if reservations are filled. There will be sent to Europe 1,733,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye on a dozen ships. Last week's exports totaled 368,851 bushels of wheat and oats.

A Seattle special says tremendous activity prevails in Japanese shipyards, which are working day and night. Forty-three steamships are under way. For fuel Japan is developing vast areas of steam coal beds and will soon have in storage at coaling stations in the Pacific more coal than the world has ever known to be so held.

French government, after long negotiations, has released 16,000 bales of American cotton which had been stored at Havre and Boulogne and which could not be forwarded on account of the war. There is great need in Switzerland for cotton, some of the mills already having suspended work. Great Britain has permitted Switzerland to import 300,000 quintals of Egyptian cotton.

Steel companies placed more stress upon specifications, output and shipments than upon new business last week. Volume of orders obtained was lightest in many weeks. Railroad buying of equipment called for less than one half the tonnage placed during the preceding week. Falling off in building and bridge work was even more pronounced. Orders obtained by the fabricating shops were only one third of what they were in the previous week. High prices and inability of structural mills to make shipments were held responsible.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Copper, spot £91 15s., up 10s.; futures £91 5s., up 15s. Electrolytic £124, up £2. Sales, spot 200 tons, futures 600 tons. Tin, spot £179, up £15. Futures, £179 10s., up 10s. Straits £183, up £2. Sales spot 70 tons, futures 160 tons. Lead £32, off £2 6d. Spelter £91, unchanged.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Pilgrim Mortgage & Realty Co., Boston—Charles J. Shugrue, Charles K. Thurston, William T. Dacey; $50,000.
Brookline Chronicle Publishing Co., Brookline—Charles A. W. Spencer, Walter C. English, Hermann F. Clarke; $20,000.
Globe Specialty Company, Boston; Alexander T. Walter, William P. Walker, Frank M. Harrison; $50,000.
William Read & Sons, Inc., Boston—Stafford F. Johnson, Hector M. Holmes, R. B. Simpson; $300,000.
The James G. Magee Co., Springfield—James G. Magee., Clair W. Weeks, Charles H. Beckwith; $50,0000.
The Walter E. Lummus Co., Boston—Walter E. Lummus, Frank E. Lichtenthaeler, Robert C. Ingalls; $100,000.
United Games Co., Inc., Boston—Clifton E. Hooper, Grace B. Hooper, Alfred G. Barr; $10,000.
Kirby Co., Inc., Revere—Arthur C. Kirby, Ernestine W. Kirby, J. Samuel Hodge; $20,000.
Menlo Park Land Co., Boston—Albert J. Conwell, Charles F. M. Malley, Flora Ash; $50,000.
Rodney Wallace Co., Fitchburg—George R. Wallace, Michael F. Dunn, Frederick Wallace, Robert S. Wallace, George R. Wallace, Jr.; $150,000.
Fitchburg Paper Co., Fitchburg—George R. Wallace, Frederick Wallace, George R. Wallace, Jr.; $800,000.
The New Bedford Morris Plan Co., New Bedford—Thomas S. Hathaway, George H. Batchelor, Harry C. Robinson, Julius Berkowitz, William H. Pitman, Elmore P. Haskins, Joseph Poisson, John W. Paul, Nathaniel B. Kerr, W. Herrick Brown, Frederic Taber, Clarence A. Cook, Charles M. Holmes, Clark W. Holcomb, James I. Humphrey, Jr., James E. Stanton, Jr., Elmer H. Choguette, Henry W. Taber; $100,000.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pacific Gas & Electric Company has applied to California railroad commission for authority to distribute a dividend in common stock not to exceed 10,211 shares on its $34,035,858 of common stock now in hands of the public, or 3 per cent par value common stock on outstanding issue. In 1915 the company paid 6 per cent in common stock to its common stockholders.

No statement has been made by the company, but it is generally understood that distribution of this common stock dividend indicates that no cash disbursement will be made in the early part of 1916 on the common stock.

SHORT TERM NOTES

	Bid	Ask	Yield
Am T & T s 4½s, Feb 1, '18	100¾	100¾	4.10
Am Thread 1st 4s Jan 1, '19	98¼	98½	4.55
Anaconda 5s, Mar 1, '17	101⅛	101⅜	3.50
†Balt & O 4½s, Jun 1, '17	101	..	..
‡do 4½s, June 1, '18	101½	..	..
B R T 5s, July 1, '18	100¾	101	4.89
Ches & O 5s, Jun 1, '19	99½	99⅝	5.05
Chic & W I 5s, Sep 1, '17	100½	..	..
Dom of Can 5s, Aug 1, '16	100⅝	101	2.73
do 5s, Aug. 1, '17	101	101⅜	4.05
Erie 5s, April 1, '16	100¼	100½	2.10
do 5½s, April 1, '17	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
Gen Rubber 5s, Dec 1, '18	100⅝	101	4.60
Hock Val 5s, Nov 1, '17	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Int Harvest 5s, Feb 15, '18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
Laclede Gas 5s, Feb 1, '19	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Maine Cent 5s, May 1, '19	101⅛	102	4.35
Mass Elec 5s, Apr 1, '18	96⅛	97¼	6.25
§Morgan & Wr, Dec 1, '18	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
Minn Gen El 6s, Jun 1, '17	101	101½	4.85
Nipe Bay 6s, Jun 1, '17	101	101½	4.85
NE Nav 6s, May 1, '17	99¾	100¾	5.90
N Y N H 5s, May 1, '16	100⅜	100⅝	2.60
N Y City 6s, Sep 1, '16	101⅛	102¼	2.25
do 5s, Sep 1, '17	103⅝	104¼	3.20
*Penn Co 4½s, Jun 15, 21	101⅝	101¾	4.10
Schwarz 6s, Jun 1, '16	100½	101	4.10
Southern Ry 5s, Mar 2, '17	101	101½	3.60
Suisberger 6s, Jun 1, '16	100½	101	3.10
¶United Fruit 6s, May 1, '17	101¾	101⅞	2.50
do 5s, May 1, '18	101	101¼	4.40
Utah Co 6s, April 1, '17	100⅞	101¼	4.80
U S Smelt 5s, Jun 1, '18	100⅛	100⅝	4.60
Westinghouse 5s, Oct 1, '17	101¼	101⅝	4.00

*Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania R. R. †Called for payment June 1, 1916, at 101½. ‡Called for payment June 1, 1916, at 101. §Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. ¶Called for payment May 1, 1916, at 101.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

GREAT ENTRY FOR ANNUAL B. A. A. MEET SATURDAY

Noted Athletes From All Parts of Eastern United States Will Take Part—Several Special Events Have Been Arranged

Manager G. V. Brown and other officials in charge of the twenty-seventh annual indoor invitation handicap meet of the Boston Athletic Association in Mechanics hall next Saturday evening, believe that this year's meet will be one of the best ever held. The entry of nearly 250 athletes from all parts of the East includes some of the best runners in the United States, and in some of the events the West will be well represented.

Aside from the regular handicap events there will be four special events, a three-mile run from scratch, in which all contestants must show a record of 16 minutes, a 40-yard dash from scratch, the 45-yard hurdles from scratch and the Hunter mile. The regular handicap events will be the 600-yard dash, with a 30-yard limit; one-mile run, 75-yard limit, 1000-yard run, 50-yard limit, 16-pound shotput, 4-foot limit and the running high jump, with a three inch limit. There will also be the dash events and two relay distances, 390-yard and 780-yard.

The B. A. A. will enter practically all of it stars in the different events of the meet. J. L. Foley and J. J. Golden will run the 40 yards, while the 600-yard distance will be entered by T. J. Halpin, S. D. Rose, R. H. Burrage, W. H. Meanix, J. J. Donnelly and George Cutler. J. B. Burke, H. F. Mahoney, D. S. Caldwell and J. J. Donnelly, while the one-mile runners will be F. M. Kingsbury, H. F. Mahoney, D. J. Mahoney, A. D. Colby and R. A. Barron. A. D. Colby will be the B. A. A. entry for the three-mile run. W. H. Meanix and J. H. High will take care of the 45-yd. hurdles Caldwell and J. W. Ryan will enter the Hunter mile and H. A. Barwise and A. S. Roberts will try for first place in the high jump.

The B. A. A. will enter two relay teams, the 390-yd. team being made up of T. J. Halpin, W. H. Meanix, S. D. Rose, D. S. Caldwell, H. F. Mahoney, J. L. Foley and J. M. Burke. The 780-yd. relay team will be made up from Burke, H. F. Mahoney, Donnelly, Ryan, Colby, Caldwell, Rose, Meanix and Halpin.

The 40-yd. dash has a big entry, with several noted runners. Harvard will enter F. P. Coolidge, J. Cummings and E. A. Teschner, all fast sprint men. Yale will have a big entry, A. R. Garney, H. Berz, L. Williams, C. M. Stewart, L. L. Rickets and G. E. Keeler. F. L. Stephenson of the Trinity Club of New York is entered and the Boston Y. M. C. A. has entered R. H. Hardwick, I. T. Howe and E. M. Balfe. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has entered C. W. Loomis and F. P. O'Hara, while Brown University has entered F. D. Pollard and M. P. White, while Dartmouth will be represented by C. E. Phillips, H. T. Worthington, G. W. Coakley and J. Phelan. J. G. Loomis, the noted runner from Chicago is entered, while the Irish-American A. C. of New York has entered D. Rolitzer, J. J. Eller, and A. T. Meyer. There are also several other entries.

The 45-yard hurdles has drawn a fast field. Harvard will have F. P. and H. J. Coolidge and J. O. Johnston. E. Ellis will represent Syracuse, while Brown has entered F. D. Pollard. Cornell has H. Millard, F. H. Starr and L. E. Gruff, while Yale has J. V. Farwell, E. B. Leisenring, T. C. Rodman and E. S. Davis. Dartmouth will have D. S. Trendholm, D. F. Shae, F. A. Grady and W. T. Hobbs. J. J. Eller will run for the I. A. A. C. of New York.

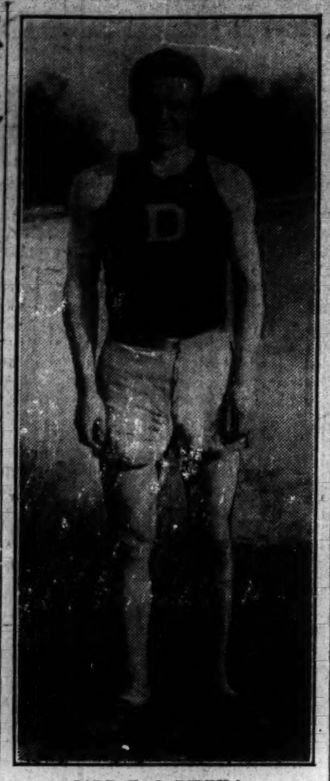
Harvard has entered six men in the 600-yard distance, including G. R. Cogswell and T. R. Pennypacker. Cornell has two entries, C. L. Beckworth and F. T. Shiverick. Yale has H. F. Cooper, L. L. Marshall, H. C. Rolfe and M. B. Orr.

Harvard has entered four men in the 1000-yard run, J. Coggswell, H. R. Mechtel, R. D. Campbell and J. H. Townsend. Williams will be represented by F. H. Safford, while Syracuse has entered R. H. Marmelle, Irving, Newkirk, C. M. Finch and Peterson. Brown has entered A. B. Coop, J. G. Moriarty and W. E. Eands, and Yale has entered Rolfe and A. O. Baker.

The one-mile run has brought out a big entry. F. T. Donohue, O. N. Hollis, J. S. Merrian and T. R. Morse will represent Harvard. J. W. Overton, winner of the intercollegiate cross-country race at Franklin field last year; R. S. Young and R. T. Wood will represent Yale. Syracuse will enter Parmelle, Newkirk and Peterson, while Technology will have D. H. Parker, H. Herzog and B. T. Dodge entered. Colby and Brown will enter M. R. Thompson and H. S. Litchfield, respectively, while Vermont and Dartmouth will enter W. R. Le Baron and M. G. Sherburne, respectively.

Dartmouth is the only college that has an entry in the three-mile run, W. M. Smith. The Irish-American A. C. of New York has entered four men in this event, T. F. Borden, Hannes Kolehmainen, P. Flynn and Frank Zunna. Yale has entered J. W. Overton in the Hunter mile, while J. W. Ray of the Irish-American A. C. and W. Gordon will also enter this event.

The shot-put will have A. T. Lyman of Harvard, R. H. Nichols of Brown, A.



CAPT. E. C. RILEY '16
Dartmouth varsity track team

W. Richards of Cornell, A. R. Schoff, G. E. Nichols and J. M. Broden of Yale, while Dartmouth will enter C. W. Spears, the football star, and J. I. Green. The Irish-American A. C. has entered J. M. Duncan and P. J. McDonald, while Maine has entered W. Hallen.

Harvard will enter J. O. Johnston in the high jump, and other noted entries will be E. Ellis of Syracuse, F. W. Childs and W. A. Sullivan of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, G. C. Ames of Brown, A. W. Richards of Cornell, Capt. W. M. Oler of Yale and J. G. Loomis of the Chicago A. C.

The order of relay races has not as yet been completed fully, but a number of races have been arranged so that some interesting contests are sure to follow. Some of the races that are sure to be good are between Harvard and Cornell, 390-yard relay; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Massachusetts A. C., New York Athletic Association vs. Boston A. A., Harvard vs. Yale 780-yard relay, Williams vs. Brown, Dartmouth vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth vs. Syracuse, Harvard second team vs. Vermont, and Andover vs. Exeter.

PERFECT SCORES BY THREE TEAMS IN RIFLE SHOOT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No less than three perfect scores of 1000 were made during the last week in the intercollegiate rifle matches in progress under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The successful teams were the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Michigan Agricultural College and Washington State College.

Kings Mills, Ohio, with 997, made the high score in the interclub competition, and went into the lead in aggregate scores, while Tyrone, Pa., with 974, and St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., with 980, were first for the week in the high school and military school matches, respectively.

Other high scores in the interclub matches were: Ogden, Utah, 991; Bridgeport, 990; Warren, Pa., 990; Bucyrus, O., 989; Buffalo, 988; St. Paul, 987; Pierre, S. D., 982; Salt Lake, 982; Auburn, N. Y., 981; Kane, Pa., 981; Manchester, N. H., 981; Watertown, S. D., 980.

The runners-up among the colleges follow: Norwich University, 997; Cornell, 996; United States naval academy, 990; University of Michigan, 980; West Virginia, 985; Iowa State College, 984; Harvard, 981.

Iowa City, 961, was second in the high school competition, with other schools following in this order: Auburn, Cal., 960; Portland, Me., 957; District of Columbia Manual Training, 954; Ogden, Utah, 945; Springfield, Mass., 936; Morris high, New York, 932; Boys high, New York, 933; Chicago, 932.

In the military school matches those following St. John's Academy were: New Mexico Military Institute, 973; New York Military Academy, 968; Bordentown, N. J., Military Academy, 940; Tennessee Military Institute, 931; St. John's school, Hanlius, N. Y., 920; Wentworth Military Academy, 919; Kemper Military school, 904; Miami Military Institute, 893; Morgan Park Academy, 881.

COLLEGES FORM LEAGUE IN SOUTH

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Permanent organization of the Southern Athletic Conference has just been completed by representatives of leading southern colleges which favor the one-year rule in athletics. The officers elected were: President, Thomas Bragg of Auburn; vice-president, Dr. E. P. Frost of Tennessee; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Gillis of Kentucky State.

TECH WRESTLES PENN STATE

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team is scheduled to meet Penn. State here this evening in a dual meet.

WATERBURYS WIN DOUBLE RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeat Brooke and Wear of Philadelphia in Final Round of National Tourney

Lawrence and J. C. Waterbury of New York are today the national racquet doubles champions, following their victory over G. H. Brooke and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia in the final round of the tournament on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club. The Philadelphia players were only able to win one game from the champions, the final score being 15—10, 8—15, 15—11, 15—5 and 15—5.

The victors started away well and carried Brooke and Wear before them by their attack, winning 15 to 10, only to fail to follow up the advantage in the second game which the Philadelphians won, 15—8. After evening the match, Brooke and Wear tried to come to the front in the third game. In this they found the Waterbury brothers playing steadily, and good enough to win 15—11.

For the succeeding two games the Waterbury brothers had perfect command, and won them by 15—5 scores, both Messrs. Brooke and Wear weakening as a result of their efforts of the second and third games.

After the championship match John Souter, the Philadelphia professional and national champion, gave Davis Gardner of the Tennis and Racquet Club five aces. The handicap resulted in a good contest, Soutar winning 15—12, 6—15, 15—12, 15—12.

YALE WILL HOLD SWIMMING MEET FOR SCHOOLBOYS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University is to hold an eastern interscholastic swimming championship meet here next Saturday, and it is expected that the best swimmers from the leading schools of the East will take part. This will be the first time that the event has been held here.

Due to the fact that many of the best swimmers in the country are in preparatory schools, the meet will be one of the fastest ever held in New Haven. Amongst the schools to be represented will be: Brookline high school, Phillips Andover, Polytechnic preparatory academy, DeWitt Clinton, Hamilton institute and Worcester academy.

Brookline high, whose relay team last year broke the world's record, is expected to make the best showing. Captain Handy of this team won the 100, 220, 440 and 880-yards swims in the New England championships; in addition he is the holder of the national interscholastic championship and of the record in the 100 and 220-yard swims. Prendergast, of the same team, is also entered in the sprints. In the plunge, Roger Bird broke the national interscholastic record recently with a distance of 78ft. Richardson, though only distinguished himself in the 500-yard race in the New England championships by defeating George Meehan, world's champion long distance swimmer.

Hamilton institute will be well represented by T. H. Cann, who defeated Columbia's star swimmers, Lee and Herbert, in the 100-yard swim at the metropolitan championships this fall.

The Polytechnic preparatory team ought to prove a factor in this meet as it is coached by Matthew Mann of the New York A. C. and Yale. Their captain, Schields, is the 50-yard schoolboy champion of New York.

WITHINGTON TO COACH THE 1916 WISCONSIN MEN

MADISON, Wis.—Dr. Paul Withington of Harvard was elected coach of the 1916 University of Wisconsin football team at a special meeting of the board of regents Saturday at a salary of $2500.

Dr. Withington was active in several branches of athletics while at Harvard. He played on the varsity football eleven in 1908 and 1909, rowed on several varsity crews, and was heavyweight wrestling champion of New England in 1909, although the last-named sport was not recognized at Harvard at the time.

It is understood that after serving as coach for the football eleven Dr. Withington will become a member of the Wisconsin medical school faculty in 1917.

LOCAL MEN MAY BUY THE NEWARK BASEBALL CLUB

NEWARK, N. J.—It is expected that a conference will be held this week between Harry Murray, Oscar Lustig and E. G. Barrow regarding the sale of the Newark franchise in the International league to Murray and Lustig, two local business men. It is understood that Barrow, the president of the International league, is for local ownership.

President Barrow is said to have fixed $25,000 as the price for the club, and has said that any man who puts up this amount and is satisfactory to him, as well as to the league, can have the franchise. There are a number of other local people anxious to secure the club, and they, too, will talk the question over with Mr. Barrow.

BIG BASKETBALL GAME SATURDAY AT PITTSBURGH

University Team Will Face Pennsylvania State in Contest Which Means Much to Both Teams — Football Contracts

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh basketball enthusiasm this week centers around the game Saturday with Pennsylvania State, when the Blue and White will make its annual visit to this city for the purpose of playing the Pittsburgh team. State has its usual strong team, and the game therefore shapes up as one of the season's hardest for Pitt. In view of the fine record of Lubic's men thus far, however, local enthusiasts are counting on the Pitt five gaining a victory.

The Pittsburgh team has not yet met defeat, and in only one case has the margin of victory been a close one. Teamwork, the one phase of the sport in which the players were deficient at the start of the season, has been greatly developed in recent contests, and the field goal total has shown a corresponding increase. Captain Lubic is up to last season's standard in foul-shooting, his average to date standing at .800. McNulty, a new man on the team, is making a brilliant showing at guard.

Yale's offer of a swimming date with the University of Pittsburgh has been declined by the Pitt authorities, because of the completion of the Blue and Gold schedule. Arrangements have been made for a match with Pennsylvania on Feb. 7, and this fills the last vacant date on the Pittsburgh card. The Pitt swimmers meet the Navy at Annapolis Feb. 5, and the Pennsylvania contest will be taken in on the return trip.

Contracts have been signed by Pitt and Penn State covering football games at Forbes field on Thanksgiving day, 1916 and 1917. This is a continuation of the arrangement which has existed between these two colleges for more than a decade, and is an indication of the mutual goodwill on the part of Pitt and State. At no time has there been reason to doubt that the State eleven would cease to fill its place on Pitt's program, but the two-year contract makes easier the work of the schedule makers.

The freshman teams from the two institutions will meet on the Saturday before Thanksgiving next fall, and it is expected that this plan will also become permanent. Pitt's freshman schedule has been practically completed by the addition of Thiel College for a game on Nov. 18. The one-year residence rule goes into effect at Pitt next fall, and Pitt will therefore be represented by the strongest first-year team it has ever had. To keep this team busy, games have been booked with the leading preparatory schools of western Pennsylvania, including Kiski, Bellefonte academy, Slippery Rock normal, East Liberty academy, as well as Thiel and the State freshmen.

WISCONSIN FIVE IN SECOND PLACE FOR THE TITLE

Western Conference Basketball Championship Race Grows Keen—Illinois Still Leading

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	3	0	1.000
Wisconsin	5	1	.833
Northwestern	4	1	.800
Minnesota	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	2	.333
Ohio State	1	3	.250
Purdue	1	4	.200
Chicago	0	3	.000
Indiana	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—University of Wisconsin is today well entrenched in second place in the Western Conference basketball championship standing following its victory over the University of Chicago here Saturday evening by a score of 29 to 18. That Wisconsin would win was apparent early in the game as the Badgers closed the first half with the score 13 to 6 in their favor. Goals from the field were made as follows: Haas 4, Levis 4, Chandler 3, Olsen 1, Carlson 1, for Wisconsin; Schaefer 3, Parker 2, George 1, for Chicago. Chandler threw three goals from foul for Wisconsin, while Schaefer threw six for Chicago.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University defeated Purdue University here Saturday evening in their Western Conference basketball game by a score of 20 to 18. It was a most interesting contest from beginning to end. At the end of the first half Purdue was leading by a score of 11 to 7. In the second half Northwestern made a splendid spurt and took the lead. Purdue rallied toward the finish. Field goals were made as follows: Ellis 4, Whittle 2, Kincaid 1, Driscoll 1, Underhill 1, for Northwestern; Koenig 2, Stinchfield 2, Brockenbrough 1, Williamson 1, for Purdue. Foul goals were: Kincaid 2 for Northwestern, Brockenbrough 5, Eldridge 1 for Purdue.

DONOVAN GOES TO MACON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. F. Donovan, manager of the New York Americans, has left this city to inspect the training camp at Macon, Ga. He will remain there for a week.

ATHLETIC NOTES

New York University defeated Amherst at basketball Saturday, 30 points to 20.

The Springfield training school basketball team defeated West Point academy Saturday, 23 points to 17.

The Annapolis academy basketball team defeated Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute Saturday, 23 points to 18.

The Harvard varsity hockey team defeated McGill University at the Boston Arena Saturday evening 4 goals to 1.

The Cornell varsity basketball team defeated the University of Rochester at Rochester Saturday, 34 points to 23.

Fred Lake, the former American league player, has been engaged to coach the Colby College baseball squad this spring.

The Canoe Brook Country Club of Summit, N. J., has engaged Isaac Mackie as professional golfer to succeed Louis Tellier.

The Heights Casino squash tennis team defeated the Bridgeport University Club in a dual match Saturday, 5 to 2.

The Worcester academy swimming team defeated the Harvard freshmen in a dual swim at Worcester Saturday, 39 points to 23.

J. J. Chabek, pitcher, and William Zimmerman, outfielder, have been released by the Brooklyn Nationals to the Oakland team of the Pacific Coast league.

The Annapolis academy fencing team defeated the Harvard varsity at Annapolis Saturday 8 bouts to 1. Captain Russell defeated Doughty of Annapolis.

The Bethlehem (Pa.) Football Club defeated the Clan MacDonalds Saturday in a second-round cup tie match of the American Football Association, 2 goals to 0.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club retained first place in the Amateur Hockey League Saturday by defeating the Harvard Club of Boston in the St. Nicholas rink 3 to 2 in an overtime game.

[illegible]obin and Montgomery McIntyre h[illegible] appointed coaches of the West Virg[illegible] University football team for next fall. They were assistants to Coach Metzger last year.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Yale varsity at New Haven Saturday 6 goals to 1. Osgood starred for B. A. A., with York doing the best work for Yale.

The Montreal Curling Club defeated The Country Club of Brookline Saturday in their seventeenth annual match 48 to 37. Three rinks were used and all of the matches were keenly contested.

H. A. Throckmorton and R. C. Seaver won the men's doubles finals of the Pinehurst Country Club mid-winter lawn tennis tournament Saturday by defeating J. D. E. Jones and H. A. McKinney, 6—3, 7—5.

The Springfield training school swimming team defeated Phillips Andover academy at Andover Saturday 40 points to 13. It was the first time in three years that Andover has been defeated in its home pool.

Dr. A. W. Waite won the metropolitan indoor senior lawn tennis championship Saturday by defeating Abraham Bassford, Jr., in the final round, 6—4, 1—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3. It was the first time the title had ever been contested for.

N. W. Cabot of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club won his way to the semi-final round of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association championship tournament Saturday by defeating R. S. Townsend of the same club 15—9, 15—12, 15—5.

T. J. Halpin of the Boston Athletic Association won permanent possession of the Colonel Pfaff 600-yard trophy in the coast artillery corps track meet at Boston, Saturday, taking the race in 1m. 18s., a new record for the event. He had previously won the trophy in 1914 and 1915.

Harry Cowles, professional at the Harvard Club of Boston, defeated John Reynolds, professional at the Boston Athletic Association in their second squash racquet match at the Harvard Club Saturday, 15—13, 18—15, 14—18, 15—13, 10—15, 15—8. The first time they played Reynolds won.

It looks as if the Western Conference were going to do some more record breaking in track and field athletic this year. Three new Purdue gymnasium records were made last week in a dual meet with Chicago. Capt. F. F. Campbell of Purdue doing the mile in 4m. 39 1-5s.; Atkins of Purdue making a new two-mile record of 9m. 59s. and Van Atkins of Purdue running the half-mile in 2m. 3 3-5s.

SMITH TO COACH CALIFORNIA

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Andrew Smith, for the past three years head coach of the Purdue University football team, announced last night that he has accepted an offer to become head coach at the University of California. Smith is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The offer from the University of California came from J. A. Stroud, Jr., student manager.

SOMERVILLE HAS FINE PROSPECTS FOR TRACK TEAM

Veterans Available for All Events and Squad of 85 Candidates Working Out Daily

Coach Stephen Mahoney of the Somerville high school track team has a squad of 85 candidates out, and is very well pleased with the showing made thus far, although the work has been confined for the most part to indoor practice.

Somerville should be represented by a strong team this season, as there are a number of point-winning veterans left in school, and several of the new candidates show great promise. Capt. C. P. Murphy, who has run for Somerville three years, leads the men in the dash events, in distances up to 600 yards, and he is well supported by the four veterans of last year's team, Norman Cotter, A. J. Woodman, H. E. Benson and L. P. Record. All of these runners are fully up to the form they displayed last year, and are expected to be winners this season. There are also a number of new men out for the short distances who, with more training, should be very fast.

Six veterans are available for the 600 and 1000-yard distances, and the one-mile run. They are Robert French, F. H. Ryder, Arthur Hamilton, Fred Douglas, H. H. Deacon and Charles Coakley, all of last year's team. Record is also good at the 600-yard distance, and may be used. This leaves a strong representation for the long distances even if the new men do not show up well for the 1000-yard and mile runs.

The same two veterans will be depended upon to win the points in the high jump and the shotput, French and Donald Shepardson, at which events they starred last year. The broad jump will have three veterans and a lot of new men, the veterans being George Klem, P. T. Thornton and Richard Keating. The boys named will be the nucleus around which the team will be built.

On Feb. 4 there will be a dual meet with Newton high school team at Somerville, and on Feb. 11, Somerville high will meet Mechanic Arts high school. On Feb. 18 Somerville high will take part in the annual Huntington school meet in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and the final meet will be held Feb. 25 with Boston College high school.

BIG ENTRY FOR PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The big colleges of the United States are beginning to send in their entries for the twenty-second annual relay race carnival, to be held on Franklin field on Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29. The invitations have not been out a week, yet already 30 colleges have said that they will be represented. Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, Pennsylvania State and Michigan Agricultural are among those that have been heard from affirmatively.

The entry of the Harvard team promises that the one-mile race will be one of the notable events of the track season. Last year Harvard came to Pennsylvania expecting to win this event, but the University of Pennsylvania team upset calculations by taking the victory, making a world's record for the distance.

Harvard has lost only one of her great quartet, Tower, With Wilcox, Teschner and Bingham left, Harvard men feel optimistic. Pennsylvania has lost Lippincott, one of the greatest quarter-milers, and it will be a hard task to fill his place.

LEWISTON, ME., MAY GET TRACK CHAMPIONSHIP

LEWISTON, Me.—The Bates College Athletic Association and the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce are to build new bleachers to handle the crowd of people who are expected to witness the New England track and field championships next spring if the meet is awarded to Bates. It is expected that at least 5000 people will turn out for the games. The financial returns to each college that takes part in the meet will undoubtedly pay for sending their teams to Lewiston.

The committee appointed by the college authorities and the chamber of commerce is leaving nothing undone to perfect arrangements and to secure the meet.

From the reports received from men prominent in the college and sporting world in New England they favor Lewiston on account of the great interest that is taken in intercollegiate track and field sports in that part of the United States. They argue that it would be a good thing for the New England association and for athletics in general if the meet is held in Lewiston this year.

MAY DEBAR YALE CAPTAINS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—More uncertainty has been developed on the Yale campus by the report that football, swimming, and wrestling team captains, Black, Schlact and McIntyre, respectively, will be barred from athletics by scholarship technicalities. C. M. Sheldon, Jr., is scheduled to succeed Black if the latter fails to qualify. This situation has overshadowed interest in the possible reinstatement of Le Gore, Rhett, Milburn, Easton and Pumpelly.

ELEVENTH ROUND IN CHESS PLAY IS SCHEDULED

Contests in the Rice Memorial Tourney to Take Place at the Manhattan Chess Club Rooms This Afternoon and Evening

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	9½	½	Rosenthal	8	6
Chajes	7½	2½	Schroeder	6	6
Kostic	7	3	Hodges	5½	6½
Bernstein	6½	3½	Tenenwurzel	3	7
Janowski	6	4	Black	3	7
Kupchik	6	4	Perkins	2	8
Fox	5½	4½	Banks	1½	8½

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eleventh round matches are scheduled for today in the Rice Memorial chess masters' tournament and they will take place at the rooms of the Manattan Chess Club with the players paired as follows: Bernstein vs. Fox, Hodges vs. Chajes, Rosenthal vs. Banks, Schroeder vs. Janowski, Kostic vs. Capablanca, Perkins vs. Tenenwurzel and Kupchik vs. Black.

Adjourned games from the eighth and tenth rounds were played yesterday afternoon. At the end of play Oscar Chajes was still in second place, with totals of 7½ to 2½.

Chajes first obtained the resignation of Fox of Washington in their unfinished game from the eighth round, Fox having a hopeless game and fully realizing it. Chajes then sat down with Bernstein to finish the contest they adjourned at New Haven on Saturday. Bernstein was two passed pawns to the good, but Chajes cleverly advanced his pawns on the opposite wing and forced the black king into a corner. In order to prevent checkmate Bernstein had to resort to a perpetual check, and a draw was agreed upon after 51 moves.

Janowski of Paris, failed to end his game with Rosenthal at New Haven, and he, too, had established a couple of passed pawns, although Rosenthal had an equal number. The latter's, however, were not nearly so mobile, and the French champion succeeded in forcing the issue after 57 moves.

The other adjourned game from the tenth round was between Banks, the draughts champion, and Hodges of Staten Island. The ending was highly interesting, but in order to win out Hodges was obliged to sacrifice a piece. This enabled him to force through some passed pawns, and Banks resigned after 57 moves.

Twelve of the 14 players contested the tenth round of the series under the auspices of the Yale Chess Association at New Haven Saturday. President A. T. Hadley of Yale University greeted the visitors.

J. R. Capablanca of Havana defeated A. Schroeder in a queen's pawn opening after 30 moves. Schroeder had obtained what appeared to be a promising position, but the Cuban champion suddenly uncovered an unexpected attack.

NEWTON HIGH TO MEET CAMBRIDGE THIS AFTERNOON

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Arlington High	3	0	1.000
Newton High	2	0	1.000
Medford High	2	1	.666
Melrose High	1	1	.500
Rindge Technical	1	3	.200
Somerville High	0	2	.000
Cambridge Latin	0	2	.000

Newton high school and Cambridge high and Latin are scheduled to meet at the Boston Arena this afternoon in an Interscholastic Hockey League game, and some good playing is likely to result. Newton high at the present time holds second place in the league standing, with two victories and no defeats, while Cambridge is in last place with two defeats and no wins. Newton is favored to be an easy winner, although Cambridge has been showing better form of late.

Conditions during the past week were such that many of the games scheduled for the teams outdoors could not be played; but the league games are all played in the Arena, and the league is making good progress. Arlington high is still the leader, and is picked by many to win the championship. Medford high has come up to third place, and Melrose high is likely to be heard from before the season ends.

Rindge technical school, Somerville high school and Cambridge high and Latin do not seem to be doing well, and their chances in the league race are very slight. The fact that Somerville is in sixth place is very much of a surprise to many who follow the schoolboy hockey games, as that school usually is represented by a strong seven, and it was expected that Somerville would figure prominently in the race this year.

STALLINGS AFTER FIRST BASEMAN

Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston Nationals received a letter from Manager Stallings at Haddock, Ga., this morning in which was a copy of a letter sent by the manager to Charles Schmidt. In the letter Stallings told Schmidt he regretted that he would not play ball again this year, that he accepted his decision as final and would hunt up a new first baseman for the Braves.

THE HOME FORUM

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A Picturesque Corner of Tetuan

Tetuan has many quaint corners among its narrow winding streets—streets which prove a veritable maze to the stranger—and among these one of the most fascinating is the little yard where the freshly dyed raw silk is hung round in large hanks on wooden poles. Long shafts of strong sunshine find their way through every opening in the densely crowded buildings, catching the great skeins of flaming reds and orange, brilliant blues and greens and making a gorgeous setting to the little group of white robed women selling braziers, which serve as cooking vessels for the Moors, and in the winter are sometimes used for heating purposes.

The Lesser Writers of the Past

"Why should we ever treat of any authors of the past but the famous ones?" asks Matthew Arnold in his essay on Joubert. "Mainly for this reason," thus he answers his own question, "because from these famous personages, home or foreign, whom we all know so well, and of whom so much has been said, the amount of stimulus which they contain for us has been in a great measure disengaged; people have formed their opinion about them, and do not readily change it. One may write of them afresh, combat received opinions about them, even interest one's readers in so doing; but the interest one's readers receive has to do, in general, rather with the treatment than with the subject; they are susceptible of a lively impression rather of the course of the discussion itself,—its turns, vivacity, and novelty,—than of the genius of the author who is the occasion of it. And yet, what is really precious and inspiring, in all that we get from literature, except this sense of an immediate contact with genius itself, and the stimulus towards what is true and excellent which we derive from it? Now in literature, besides the eminent men of genius who have had their deserts in the way of fame, besides the eminent men of ability who have often had far more than their deserts in the way of fame, there are a certain number of personages who have been real men of genius,—by which we mean, that they have had a genuine organ for what is true and excellent, and are therefore capable of emitting a life-giving stimulus,—but who, for some reason or other, in most cases for very valid reasons, have remained obscure, nay, beyond a narrow circle in their own country, unknown. It is salutary from time to time to come across a genius of this kind, and to extract his honey. Often he has more of it for us, as we have already said, than greater men; for, though it is by no means true that from what is new to us there is most to be learnt, it is yet indisputably true that from what is new to us we in general learn most."

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TRANSITIONAL QUALITIES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONFUSION has sometimes arisen over the use in Christian Science of absolute terms referring to the perfection of man in God's image. There is no cause for perplexity, however, when it is admitted that Christian Science as the Science of Mind, or Life, must, in order to be Science, draw the line of distinction clearly between the material and spiritual, if it would eliminate the former and reveal and establish the latter as the present fact. The absolute statements of Christian Science refer only to God as divine Principle, as Spirit, Mind, Life, and to that which reflects Him, to creation, including man, as known to God. In order that humanity may learn how to apply spiritual truths, the letter of Science is presented in such a way that cognizance is taken of mortal, material man and of all that pertains to material existence, but for the sole purpose of showing how the seeming reality of the unreal may be made to give place to the permanent and absolute.

All that mortal mind stands for is not immediately dispensed with upon a man's first recognition of Christian Science as the revealed truth of God and man. A mortal must begin at the point of material belief, when he finds Christian Science, and work his way by scientific correction out of every false belief knowingly or ignorantly entertained. And this work must go on until, step by step, he shall at length have attained his freedom from the entire belief of any carnal mind or existence apart from God, Spirit. The transitional stage will, that is to say, be marked by improvement in qualities of thought, and by this spiritualization, existence will be viewed less and less materially until all materiality finally disappears and man in God's likeness will be intelligently realized and demonstrated. John stated the absolute scientific truth of man when he said: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Then, touching upon the metaphysical process involved in the transitional period a man passes through before demonstrating that fact, he continued: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

As transitional qualities which indicate the advance out of unreal beliefs of a physical, that is, sinful, sick and dying, existence, toward the spiritual, eternal and real, Mrs. Eddy mentions, on page 115 of Science and Health, "Humanity, honesty, affection, compassion, hope, faith, meekness, temperance." Not one of these conditions, it will be noted, is physical or in any degree dependent upon matter for expression; nor could they ever lead thought in the direction of sin or physical suffering, but rather away from them; yet they are conditions, the best of human realization, perhaps, which are not wholly freed from a limited and finite sense of life apart from God. Compassion must dilate into spiritual love which sees only the pure reflection of God that invites not compassion but only reverent love; and faith and hope must unfold into understanding and realization. Reality, the third or last degree in the "Scientific translation of mortal mind," Mrs. Eddy characterizes on the next page (118) of the same textbook, as: "Wisdom, purity, spiritual understanding, spiritual power, love, health, holiness." "In the third degree" she explains, "mortal mind disappears, and man as God's image appears." Thus, while Christian Science takes notice of and drives from under cover the evils of mortal mind, or material existence, and sets a full and just valuation upon the transitional or comparative conditions of higher human thought, it at no point confuses the real with the unreal nor attempts to mingle matter with Spirit. The whole distance from the carnal or physical, through the human on up to the divine must be traversed. The physical beliefs of life in matter are nothing but subjective mental conditions, for matter is not matter as it is generally conceived to be. The transitional or advancing human conditions are better conditions because, to the human mind which has caught some vision of the Mind of the Christ, there is an abatement of materiality. "For we know in part," said Paul. "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away."

This age has been called the scientific age. Credulity binds humanity less than formerly to superstition and dogma. The spirit of reasoning is abroad, and men are learning, slowly it may be, but learning, more logically to analyze their experience according to the law of cause and effect. It is being seen, "through a glass, darkly," perhaps, that a man cannot yield his mind to evil and escape the objectification of evil in his experience; while the man of clean mind experiences harmony in just the ratio of his scientific understanding of mental purity. The forces of a higher humanity are at work deep down in the world consciousness. The growing intolerance of sham and the demand for a higher morality indicate the present as a transitional period in which the old order is passing away. Clearer reason, higher ethics are, however, at best but transitional conditions, although they accelerate the advance of the truly scientific or spiritual era which will supersede the materially scientific age.

The observer of the "signs of the times" knows that the carnal mind appears to be determined to resist to the last trench its final overthrow. But the unreal claims of power in evil are being denuded, and the final ascendancy of good is being graven on world experience. "The broadcast powers of evil so conspicuous today" says Mrs. Eddy on page 65 of Science and Health, "show themselves in the materialism and sensualism of the age, struggling against the advancing spiritual era." The physical belief of life in matter never stirs itself out of its apathy and inertia. The Science of Mind explains the present aggression of evil as the upheaval produced by the operative influence of good, for good alone has the energy to break up the dream of life in matter. The reality of being is demonstrated just as the carnal mind is overcome by the Mind of Christ. A steadier hope, a stronger faith, increasing purity and love will, as transitional qualities, assist mankind in its advance toward the goal of health, harmony, heaven.

The Art of Conversation

"Our idea of good conversation can best be defined," the Hon. G. W. E. Russell says in one of his essays, "by rigidly ruling out what is bad. To begin with, all affectation, unreality, and straining after effect are intolerable; scarcely less so are rhetoric, declamation, and whatever tends towards speech-making."

"A talker who monopolizes the conversation," the writer goes on to say, "is by common consent insufferable, and a man who regulates his choice of topics by reference to what interests not his hearers but himself has yet to learn the alphabet of the art. Conversation is like lawn tennis, and requires alacrity in return at least as much as vigor in service. A happy phrase, an unexpected collocation of words, a habitual precision in the choice of terms, are rare and shining ornaments of conversation, but they do not for an instant supply the place of lively and interesting matter, and an excessive care for them is apt to tell unfavorably on the substance of discourse.

"'I might as well attempt to gather up the foam of the sea as to convey an idea of the extraordinary language in which he clothed his description. There were at least five words in every sentence that must have been very much astonished at the use they were put to, and yet no others apparently could so well have expressed his idea. He talked like a racehorse approaching the winning post—every muscle in action, and the utmost energy of expression flung out into every burst.' This is a contemporary description of Lord Beaconsfield's conversation in those distant days when as a young man about town he was talking and dressing his way into social fame. Though written in admiration it seems to me to describe the most intolerable performance that could ever have afflicted society. He talked like a racehorse approaching the winning post. Could the wit of man devise a more appalling image?

"Mr. Matthew Arnold once said to me: 'People think that I can teach them style. What stuff it all is! Have something to say, and say it as clearly as you can. That is the only secret of style.' This dictum applies, I think, at least as well to conversation as to literature. The one thing needful is to have something to say. The way of saying it may best be left to take care of itself."

"Granting, then, that to have something to say which is worth hearing is the substance of good conversation, we must reckon among its accidents and ornaments a manner which knows how to be easy and free without being free-and-easy; a habitual deference to the tastes and even the prejudices of other people; a hearty desire to be, or at least to seem, interested in their concerns; and a constant recollection that even the most patient hearers may sometimes wish to be speakers. Above all else, the agreeable talker cultivates gentleness and delicacy of speech, avoids aggressive and overwhelming displays," and remembers, Mr. Russell concludes, the cry of the bard:

"'A noisy man is always in the right—
I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair,
Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare;
And when I hope his blunders all are out,
Reply discreetly, "To be sure—no doubt!"'"

Upon a Starry Night

I was alone beside the sea, upon a starry night,
And not a cloud was in the sky, and not a sail in sight;
Beyond the limits of the world far stretched my raptured eye,
And the forest and the mountains, and nature all around,
Seemed to unite in questioning, in vast and mingled sound,
The billows of the ocean, and the splendor of the sky.

And the golden stars of heaven, in their unnumbered crowd,
With harmonies ten thousand, with voices clear and loud,
Replied, as low they bended down their radiant crowns of flame—
And the blue floods that nought has power to govern or arrest,
Replied, as low they bended down, the foam upon their crest—
"The Lord is our Creator, His glory we proclaim!"

—Victor Hugo (translated by Henry Carrington).

Gorse

Between my face and the warm blue sky
The crisp white clouds go sailing by, . . .

Here, on the downs, as a tale retold
The sprays of the gorse are a-blaze with gold,
As of old, on the sea-washed hills of my boyhood,
Breathing the same sweet scent as of old.

Under a ragged golden spray
The great sea sparkles far away,
Beautiful, bright, as my heart remembers
Many a dazzle of waves in May.

—Alfred Noyes.

Early Dawn in Ireland

In her "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland," Kate Douglas Wiggin writes a delightful description of early dawn on the "Emerald Isle."

"And such a dawn!" she says. "Such softness of air, such dew-drenched verdure. It is a backward spring, they say, but to me the woods are even lovelier than in their summer wealth of foliage, when one can hardly distinguish the beauty of the single tree from that of its neighbors, since the colors are blended in one universal green. Now we see the feathery tassels of the beech bursting out of their brown husks, the russet hues of the young oak leaves, and the countless emerald gleams that 'break from the ruby-budded lime.' The greenest trees are the larch, the horse-chestnut, and the sycamore, three naturalized citizens who apparently still keep to their native fashions, and put out their foliage as they used to do in their own homes. The young alders and the hawthorn hedges are greening, but it will be a fortnight before we can realize the beauty of that . . . white bloom, with its bitter-sweet fragrance. The cuckoo-flower came this year before instead of after the bird, they tell us, showing that Nature . . . is capable of taking liberties with her own laws. There is a fragrance of freshly turned earth in the air, and the rooks are streaming out from the elms by the little church and resting for a bit in a group of plume-like yews. The last few days of warmth have inspired the birds, and as Francesca and I sit at our windows breathing in the sweetness and freshness of the morning, there is a concert of thrushes and blackbirds in the shrubberies. The little birds furnish the chorus or the undertone of song, the hedge-sparrows, redbreasts, and chaffinches, but the meistersingers 'call the tune' and lead the feathered orchestra with clear and certain notes. It is a golden time for the minstrels, for nest-building is finished, and the feeding of the younglings a good time yet in the future. We can see one little brown lady hovering warm eggs under her breast, her bright eyes peeping through a screen of leaves as she glances up at her singing lord, pouring out his thanks for the morning sun. There is only a hint of breeze, it might almost be the whisper of uncurling fern fronds, but soft as it is, it stirs the branches here and there, and I know that it is rocking hundreds of tiny cradles in the forest."

The Free

What's the spring-breathing jess'mine
and rose;
What's the summer with all its gay
train;
Or the plenty of autumn to those
Who've bartered their freedom for
gain?

. . . . . .

No sweetness the sense can cheer,
Which corruption and bribery blind;
No brightness that gloom e'er can clear,
For honor's the sun of the mind.

. . . . . .

Let virtue distinguish the brave,
Place riches in lowest degree;
Think him poorest who can be a slave,
Him richest who dares to be free.

—Jacobite song.

Johnson's Measure of a Poet

"'Being now resolved to be a poet,'" says Imlac in Johnson's "Rasselas," "'I saw everything with a new purpose; my sphere of attention was suddenly magnified; no kind of knowledge was to be overlooked. I ranged mountains and deserts for images and resemblances, and pictured upon my mind every tree of the forest and flower of the valley. I observed with equal care the crags of the rocks and the pinnacles of the palace. Sometimes I wandered along the mazes of the rivulet and sometimes watched the changes of the summer clouds. To a poet nothing can be useless. . . . All the appearances of nature I was therefore careful to study, and every country which I have surveyed has added something to my poetical powers.'

"'In so wide a survey,' said the prince, 'you must surely have left much unobserved. I have lived, till now, within the circuit of these mountains, and yet cannot walk abroad without the sight of something which I never beheld before, or never heeded.'

"'The business of a poet,' said Imlac, is to examine, not the individual, but the species, to remark general properties and large appearances; he does not number the streaks of the tulip, or describe the different shades in the verdure of the forest. He is to exhibit in his portraits of nature such prominent and striking features as recall the original to every mind; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked and another neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness.'

"'He must divest himself of the prejudices of his age and country; he must consider right and wrong in their abstract and invariable state; he must disregard present laws and opinions, and rise to general and transcendental truths, which will always be the same: he must therefore content himself with the slow progress of his name; contemn the applause of his own time, and commit his claims to the justice of posterity.'

"'His labor is not yet at an end; he must know many languages and many sciences; and, that his style may be worthy of his thoughts, must, by incessant practice, familiarize to himself every delicacy of speech and grace of harmony.'"

Oenone's Vale

There lies a vale in Ida, lovelier
Than all the valleys of Ionian hills.
The swimming vapor slopes athwart the glen,
Puts forth an arm, and creeps from pine to pine,
And loiters, slowly drawn. On either hand
The lawns and meadow-ledges midway down
Hang rich in flowers, and far below them roars
The long brook falling thro' the clov'n ravine
In cataract after cataract to the sea.
Behind the valley topmost Gargarus
Stands up and takes the morning; but in front
The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel,
The crown of Troas. —Tennyson.

Happiness Is Active

Happiness consists in activity; such is the constitution of our nature, it is a running stream, and not a stagnant pool.—John M. Good.

On the Friendly Road

Recounting his various adventures on "The Friendly Road," in his book of that name, David Grayson tells of his attempt to renew his youthful expertness with a tin whistle.

"All the world was moist and very green and still. I walked for more than two hours with the greatest pleasure. About ten o'clock in the morning I stopped near a brook to drink and rest. . . . And it was then that I bethought me of the little tin pipe in my knapsack, and straightway I got it out, and, sitting down at the foot of a tree near the brook, I put it to my lips and felt for the stops with unaccustomed fingers. At first I made the sorriest work of it, and was not a little disappointed, indeed, with the sound of the whistle itself. It was nothing to my memory of it! It seemed thin and tinny.

"However, I persevered at it, and soon produced a recognizable imitation of Tom Madison's 'Old Dan Tucker.' My success quite pleased me, and I became so absorbed that I quite lost account of the time and place. There was no one to hear me, save a bluejay which for an hour or more kept me company. He sat on a twig just across the brook, cocking his head at me, and saucily wagging his tail. Occasionally he would dart away among the trees, crying shrilly; but his curiosity would always get the better of him, and back he would come again to try to solve the mystery of this rival whistling, which I'm sure was as shrill and harsh as his own.

"Presently, quite to my astonishment, I saw a man standing near the brookside, not a dozen paces away from me. How long he had been there, I don't know, for I had heard nothing of his coming. Beyond him in the town road I could see the head of his horse and the top of his buggy. I said not a word, but continued with my practising. Why shouldn't I? But it gave me quite a thrill for the moment, and at once I began to think of the possibilities of the situation. What a thing it was to have so many unexpected and interesting situations develop! So I nodded my head and tapped my foot, and blew into my whistle all the more energetically. I knew my visitor could not possibly keep away. And he could not. Presently he came nearer and said:

"'What are you doing, neighbor?'

"I continued a moment with my playing, but commanded him with my eye. Oh, I assure you I assumed all the airs of a virtuoso. When I had finished my tune I removed my whistle deliberately and wiped my lips.

"'Why, I am enjoying myself,' I replied with the greatest good humor. 'What are you doing?'

"'Why,' he said, 'watching you enjoy yourself. I heard you playing as I passed in the road, and could not imagine what it could be.'

"I told him I thought it might still be difficult, having heard me near at hand, to imagine what it could be—and thus, tossing the ball of good-humored repartee back and forth, we walked down to the road together. He had a quiet old horse and a curious top-buggy with the unmistakable box of an agent or peddler built on behind.

"'My name,' he said, 'is Canfield. I fight dust.'

"'And mine,' I said, 'is Grayson. I whistle.'

"I discovered that he was an agent for brushes, and he opened his box and showed me the greatest assortment of big and little brushes: bristle brushes, broom brushes, yarn brushes, wire brushes, brushes for man and brushes for beast, brushes of every conceivable size and shape that ever I saw in all my life. He had out one of his especial pets—he called it his 'leader'—and feeling it familiarity with his hand he instinctively began the jargon of well-handled and well-worn voice-worn phrases which went with that particular brush. It was just as though some one had touched a button and had started him going. It was amazing to me that any one in the world should be so much interested in mere brushes — until he actually began to make me feel that brushes were as interesting as anything else!"

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916

EDITORIALS

Egypt and the Senussi

THE engagement which took place a short time ago between the British forces and large bodies of tribesmen in the neighborhood of the Egypto-Tripolitan frontier, occasioned some surprise to those who had come to look upon the western frontier of Egypt as safe from attack. Tripoli, it was reasoned justly enough, is an Italian possession, and Italy is an ally of Great Britain; Egypt, therefore, ought to be secure from attack on that side. The whole question is one, however, that both the British and the Italian authorities have for long had under careful observation; and the fact that large numbers of troops were congregated at this point shows that the trouble was not unexpected.

The situation is, of course, a legacy of the Turco-Italian war. The treaty of Lausanne, so hurriedly concluded on the outbreak of the Balkan wars, found Italy in effective possession of little more than a fringe of the coast of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Very little progress had been made in the matter of actually conquering the country, and the Turco-Arab forces, the creation of Enver Bey, as he then was, had been brought to a very high state of efficiency in desert warfare. As is well known, one of the chief provisions of the treaty of Lausanne was that Turkey should withdraw all her forces from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and, as surety for this being done, Italy retained possession of certain Turkish islands in the Ægean. Turkey, however, never fulfilled this requirement of the treaty, and it is these forces that are causing such considerable trouble on the western frontier of Egypt today.

As was so very much the case during the Turco-Italian war, it is impossible to gauge the strength of the movement. Tribesmen, chiefly Berbers, come from all over this vast and little-known land, even from as far as Fezzan. One matter, however, is certain, and that is that a great deal depends on the attitude of the Senussi brotherhood, that vast organization which spreads itself over unknown stretches of territory in the heart of the Libyan desert. As a fraternity the Senussi gave little help to Turkey in her struggle against Italy, and the tenets they profess are regarded by most Muhammadans as unorthodox. The ideals of Pan-Islam make little appeal to them, and the proclamation of the holy war by the Sultan of Turkey, in November of 1914, left them unmoved. This is important at the present juncture. It is a well-known fact that vigorous efforts have been made, through Turco-German channels, to secure the help of the brotherhood as a whole, but so far these efforts have been without result. Only quite recently, indeed, the Grand Sheikh of the brotherhood formally renewed his assurances of friendliness to the Egyptian government. The Senussi policy, moreover, as a recent writer on the subject has well pointed out, is guided entirely by the interests of the fraternity, and as official representatives, generally near relatives of the Senussi sheikh, have resided continuously in Egypt since before the days of the British occupation, the brotherhood is well informed as to the real strength of the British position in Egypt.

As to the attitude of the Senussi towards France, they bitterly opposed, it is true, the French advance into the central Sudan, but this opposition had nothing in it of a purely religious aspect, and indeed was based on the most ordinary political grounds. It is, moreover, largely a thing of the past, and the relations at present subsisting between the French authorities and the Senussi are entirely friendly. It is a fact, of course, that large numbers of Arabs throughout Tripoli and Cyrenaica profess Senussi doctrines. Indeed, as is justly pointed out by the writer already referred to, the majority of the people of Cyrenaica profess adherence to this teaching, and large numbers of those who recently attacked the British forces on the Tripolitan frontier were doubtless Senussites. There is, however, a wide difference between such individual action and an official decision of the brotherhood as an organization.

On the whole, therefore, the situation on the western frontier of Egypt may be reckoned as undoubtedly a troublesome one, but not in any sense serious. The fact that the invaders are without any sea base, coupled with the continued friendly attitude of the Senussi, very considerably simplifies matters, so far as the Anglo-Egyptian authorities are concerned.

Plain Language on Waterways

IT IS refreshing and encouraging to run over the Congressional Record of Jan. 13, containing a report of the debate on the Frear bill to place the entire waterway improvement matter in the hands of a competent commission. The author of the measure was well stocked with facts, and he enjoyed the additional advantage of having them at his tongue's end. Interruptions and questions did not disturb him; they had a tendency, rather, to uncover some statistics on local projects which the defenders of pork-barrel legislation were not at all eager to have revealed. It is regrettable that so few people have read, and will read, these proceedings, for they are educational, not only because they shed light upon the tremendous, and for the most part useless, expenditures of the United States government on so-called river improvements, but also because they serve to make clear how necessary it is that improvements that are simply tinkered with, in order to provide excuses for treasury grabbing, should be carried on under the supervision and direction of a body of faithful and competent public servants.

Representative Frear was specific in his recital of instances in which the national treasury had been scandalously plucked, under the waterway improvement pretense. Some of these instances are appalling. And to open-minded people they should be convincing. Nothing seems clearer than that a continuance of the present system of dealing with the water and waterway question must indefinitely postpone public enterprises of this character, the prosecution of which is every year becoming a more pressing problem in the great central valley of the nation, to say nothing of the Atlantic and Pacific coast watersheds.

A sum bordering closely on a billion dollars has been expended, up to date, on waterway projects. In reference to this, Mr. Frear says: "I make the assertion that any man who gives study to the subject will become convinced that over one half of that amount has been wasted." And he follows with this startling statement: "Some harbor improvements, and a large majority of our so-called canal, river and rivulet improvements, are shown to be of insignificant value, either to the nation or the state. They are conspicuously matters of local and private interest, urged by local constituencies, and made possible only by the present system of political influence." The sad thing, as Mr. Frear points out, is that, while liberal annual allowances from the treasury have been squandered on projects of little or no value, legitimate, worthy, desirable and necessary waterway improvements have been neglected.

It cannot, we think, be said too often, or with too great emphasis, that the whole water question: irrigation, overflow protection, conservation and development of water power, navigation, and so on—should be taken completely out of politics, out of the hands of those who, deliberately and systematically, make use of popular sentiment for waterway improvement in their attempts to advance their personal political interests. Representative Frear's bill paves the way for intelligent and comprehensive treatment of a subject that should not, and in reality does not, occupy a place secondary in importance to any now before the people of the United States.

Philippines as an Asset

ANY person comparing congressional discussion of the Philippine problem as carried on ten, or even five years ago, with the recent debate in the United States Senate must note a change of outlook and temper. The fundamental position of a majority of the people, and of their representatives in Congress, may not have changed; but it is far easier today for the dissenting minority to get a hearing than it used to be, and the ranks gain in number of citizens who would cede self-government to the Filipinos at a comparatively early date, provided some form of protection of the islands and their people by an international agreement can be worked out.

The issue as now discussed is less a partisan one than it used to be. Circumstances so shaped political history at home that the first governor-general of the islands, when he returned to the United States, played an important role as a national and partisan leader. It was difficult for persons who admired him, or who were of his party, not to see all Philippine problems much as he saw them, and to take his word as law as to what should and should not be done. That era is passing.

Moreover, another factor has entered, unescapable and somewhat portentous. War, with reconstructions in Asia as well as in Europe, has forced much more searching scrutiny as to precisely what is the effect, upon the highest military and naval interests of the United States, of American title to the islands. Many persons believe that the archipelago is a handicap, thus viewed, and that ordinary prudence, looking at the affair from the standpoint of the continental nation, dictates withdrawal. This is a claim long ago made by the original group of anti-imperialists, and today it is finding echo in quarters not before known to harbor persons so opinioned. One thing is clear, in the light of recent discussion, namely, that "retention vs. withdrawal" is to be debated hereafter with a much longer look ahead than used to be taken, and with a much broader vision.

Not the least interesting fact anent contemporary conditions in the islands is that the head of the United States army forces, in his annual report to the war department, just published, speaks in a commendatory way of the present civilian administration, which has made concessions to the natives not granted previously. He does not substantiate the charges which have been freely circulated by critics of Governor Francis Burton Harrison. Such liberty and leniency as civilian authority has decreed, the military commander approves; and of course he would not do so if liberty and license were being confounded and discipline were really giving way to laxity of government.

Progressive Republicans Organize

A GROUP of more than twenty senators and congressmen, Republican by name and progressive in temper and outlook, has organized to defeat reactionary party policies that may be advocated in and out of Congress, and that may have, for their culmination, nomination of a reactionary candidate by the next presidential convention. Such formal assembling of these men, chiefly from the states of the upper Mississippi valley, is significant to all who are watching the tactics of the campaign just opening. Many of the men referred to were hand and glove with Mr. Roosevelt in his 1912 revolt against the Republican "machine." Others of them never have supported Mr. Roosevelt. So that it is difficult to say that this move points directly to ultimate assistance of Mr. Roosevelt, should he decide to enter the running again. Neither Senator Cummins of Iowa nor Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is likely to play the game to that end.

What does seem to be back of the movement is a determination to avoid unnecessary competition between progressive candidates in the state primaries, and intent to defeat any "stand-pat" element that may attempt to control both platform and candidate of the coming national convention. That is to say, progressive Republican candidates for the presidential nomination, expecting to have the temporary if not permanent support of their own states, are not to weaken their common cause against the "machine" by stirring up strife among themselves, such as would follow too aggressive contests for delegates. A certain measure of comity is to be preserved, for the sake of the end in view, which is: balance of power in the Chicago convention to be in the hands of moderates who can be counted on to shape platform and candidacy in a way to win the support of Progressives who are willing to return to an up-to-date Republicanism.

Republicans of the middle West, if united and ably led, can, in all probability, enter the national convention and determine its course. The balance of political power of the country tends steadily westward, though New York, with its large electoral vote, must still be reckoned with by political strategists. To see the progressive leaders of the party now out of power, who live in the upper Mississippi valley, confederating to further party evolution along liberal lines, is a welcome sign to a progressive of whatever name.

Cuban Responsibility

SOME reports from Havana indicate that both insular officials and influential citizens are awake to duties that might fall to them should the United States become involved in war. Insular independence is not complete, either politically, commercially or militantly considered. An enemy of the United States, operating in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean with a naval force, would not respect Cuban autonomy. The United States navy, on the defensive in the same waters, would not and could not omit Cuba's protection from the plan of campaign. That is to say, what must be obvious to any person studying the facts, that if the United States is justified in "preparedness" expenditures, so is Cuba.

Whether, in time of need, a Cuba subject in its foreign policy to the wishes of the United States would heartily support the latter if the nation became involved in war, has long had interest for speculative thinkers. It comes about that contemporary events and incidents are giving Washington and the rest of the country a cue. Cuban good will toward a neighboring country, that enabled the island to throw off the Spanish yoke, is showing itself in interesting ways. There is no hesitation now in expressing many Cubans' desire to have formal insular government action by which the armed forces of the little republic shall be increased, and its defenses against invasion brought up to date.

The argument is not wholly one of Cuban self-interest. Gratitude and duty also enter in. The bread that the United States cast on the water, back in 1898, is now returning. Fair play and justice are bearing interest. The keeping of pledges of honor is proving rewarding. A combination of circumstances, including cooperation of the "A. B. C." powers with the United States, and the self-denying ordinance lived up to in Mexico by President Wilson, are having their effect on the mixed population of republican Cuba. The United States having fought for Cuban independence, Cubans now let it be known that, if the United States ever needs help, it will be given gladly by Cuba Libre. The United States will prize the motive back of this offer. It is one of many signs that the Americas are drawing together.

Antivari and Dulcigno

ONE of the latest of the many conflicting reports that have spread themselves over Europe recently, in regard to Montenegro, is to the effect that her two ports of Antivari and Dulcigno are in Austrian hands. And so the two little ports on the Adriatic, which Montenegro, with such difficulty, secured for herself from the congress of Berlin some thirty-six years ago, are once again closed to her. They were always sorry openings, it is true, and intended to be so, but still they were outlets. Antivari was really a roadstead that could be used, and as to Dulcigno, it is true it lacks shelter, and it has an unhappy way of silting, but it is strangely beautiful, and to the Montenegrin, for so many long centuries shut up in his Black Mountain, it has meant much. He wanted Cattaro, of course, and looked with the eyes of much desire on one of the most wonderful harbors in the world, but Austria saw the possibilities of the place, and she insisted on creeping along the coast and planting her landmarks south of the Bocche di Cattaro.

Antivari, that is the old town, is not really the port. It lies well back from the coast, on the strip of land that runs between the Adriatic and Sutorman range of mountains, and the peak of Rumiya, 5148 feet high, overshadows it. Olive groves and again olive groves, so thick and so everywhere that, a hundred yards away, the old town, with its shell of a Venetian fortress, its mosques and bazaars, for it is still largely Turkish, is almost invisible. In an hour or so, a good horse may take you to the sea, to Prstan, the little port on the bay. It is also called Antivari. The journey lies through barren and forbidding country, shut in by mountains, but at length the sea is reached. As one stands on the shore and looks across the bay, there on the "northern horn" is Spizza—and Austria, for Spizza is an Austrian military station.

A few miles farther south is Dulcigno, and in Dulcigno the traveler finds a town after the Dalmatian style. Shut in by hill and forest, part of it is perched up on a promontory overlooking the bay, and the rest straggles out along the shore, a broken white line between the dark green of the trees and the deep blue of the sea.

It is a town of narrow, crooked lanes, of bazaars and mosques and minarets, and in the midst of the old quarter, on the promontory, is a mediæval castle, once a place of much strength, but now fallen on neglectful days.

The Romans, who captured Dulcigno in 167 B. C., called it Ulcinium. In the middle ages it was a noted haunt of pirates. It was the scene of the great defeat of the Venetians in 1718, and, from thence onwards till 1879, it belonged to the Turks. In the history of diplomacy it will long be remembered because of the "Dulcigno demonstration." The Turks were loath to give it up, but, as on a noted occasion many years later, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Russia sent a combined fleet which anchored off Dulcigno and enforced the decree of the powers.

The Austrian occupation of Antivari and Dulcigno, of course, settles nothing. But whether or not these windows will be thrown open again, and whether or not others will be added to them, are matters upon which the wise man will think as much as he likes, but will say little—or nothing.

Notes and Comments

BOOKSELLERS of New York city are up in arms against an ordinance, passed at the instance of the police, which, in its restrictions, classes book merchants with junk dealers and pawnbrokers. The more a New York vender deals in second-hand books the more he is hampered; as, for instance, he may not, between "the setting of the sun and the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning," purchase a book of anyone; nor, under the law, may he visit a customer's house to inspect, appraise, buy or sell a book. Fortunately the city has a mayor with a sense of humor as well as a conviction as to duty. The ordinance is now temporarily suspended, so far as it has to do with the bookseller, and repeal, or modification, is assured.

THE reports from Trinity House, London, telling of the success of the bird rests and perches, erected outside lighthouses, will be welcome news to bird lovers the world over. For many years the number of migrating birds that were destroyed, at various lighthouses around the coast, has been a matter of great concern. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds undertook, therefore, some time ago, to erect perches on which birds, momentarily confused by the brilliant light, could rest, and the Trinity House report makes it clear that the scheme is likely to prove completely successful in solving the problem. One lighthouse keeper writes that there is not the slightest doubt that the devices are of very great value in saving the birds, and that it is now a very rare occurrence to pick up any birds that have fallen into the sea.

SUCH a laconic announcement as that which appeared in the London press recently, that the Bank had that day bought £800,000 in bar gold, and released £300,000 in miscellaneous sovereigns, conveyed little or nothing to the average man. Money, at this point in its history, is for him a profound mystery. Behind the Bank, however, stands the Mint, and he can understand the Mint better. It is an institution of many and various powers. It has the exclusive right to make or issue coined money. Gold bullion, brought to the Mint by any person, must be assayed, coined and delivered out to such person "without charge therefor, or for waste of coinage." Once a year the trial of the pyx takes place at the Mint, when a jury of experts, under the presidency of the King's Remembrancer, examines the coinage produced during the year.

THE United States government evidently thinks that a man has no right to lose money. According to the income tax regulations, if he makes a thousand dollars on a transaction in securities, real estate or other lines in which he is not professionally engaged, he must add the amount to his income, to be taxed thereon; but if he loses on such operations the amount of his losses must not be subtracted from his income.

SHOULD a congressman, who has ascertained by a questionnaire what a majority of his 30,000 constituents favor in national policy, domestic and external, be their agent and record the will of the majority by his votes, or should he vote in accordance with his own judgment, in the light of his own standard of right and expediency? A New York city congressman, who has thoroughly polled his constituency, answers: "I am the agent of my constituents. I try in every way to make my view impersonal."

REBUTTAL of this view of representative government never, perhaps, had finer statement in the United States than by Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, Senator from Mississippi, and later a United States supreme court justice. Like Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, Lamar stood out against the formally expressed desire of a state, in defense of a legislator's independent rights which raise him above an automaton. Both Sumner and Lamar gained ultimate honor by their records.

SOME people think it dull for young folk on the farm. A small boy, a pupil in the Robinson school, Stockton, Ill., was asked recently to put down in writing what he did after school hours, and this is what he wrote: "I pick the eggs, and get in the wood, and feed the chickens, and get hay down for the horses and cows, and get in straw, and have to give the cats some milk, and water the chickens, and draw water for the kitchen, and bed down the cows, and set the table, and pick up chips and set things straight in the cellar." There is certainly nothing dull about this, and the attempt, on the other hand, to make out that the task is too great for a boy falls very flat. There is nothing about it that a normal boy, in country or town, would balk at, unless he happened to have another afternoon engagement.

ATTENTION is being called to the fact that as long ago as 1796, Don Manuel Torres, the first accredited minister to the United States from the first republic of South America, coupled with his arguments for separation of the Iberian colonies from Spain a plea for "the formation of a vast confederacy of free states having a common character and reciprocal relations throughout the new world." If not "the first Americanist," as his latter-day discoverers and admirers are now calling him, Torres certainly was one of the first as to time, and preeminently so in the range of his influence with North and South American political leaders. As the history of the rise of the southern republics to independence is studied, North Americans are likely to discover that ideas and ideals of Pan-Americanism were not the exclusive property of Adams, Monroe, Clay or Blaine.